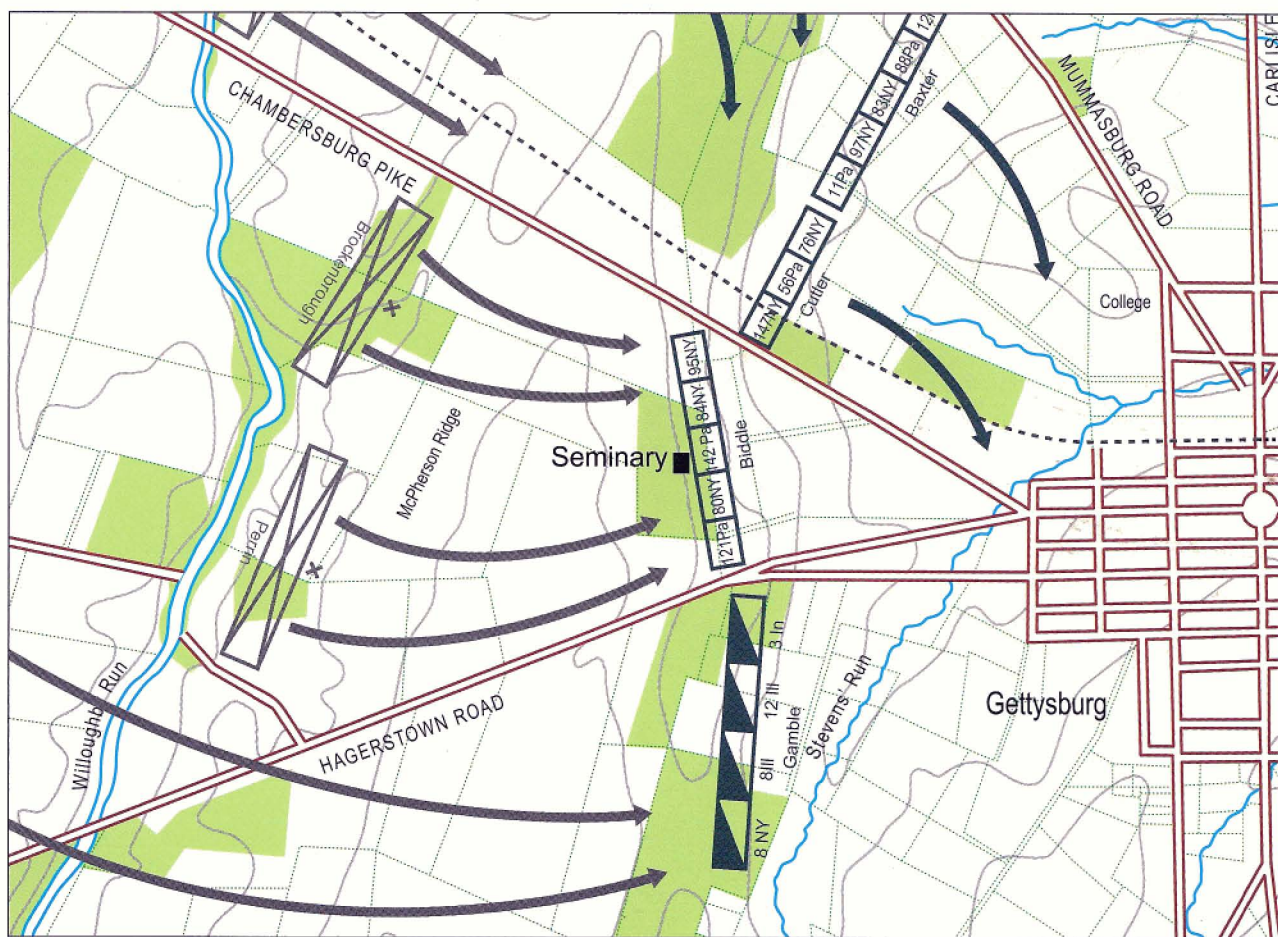


GETTYSBURG

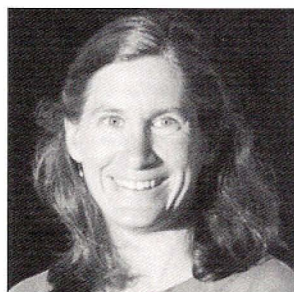
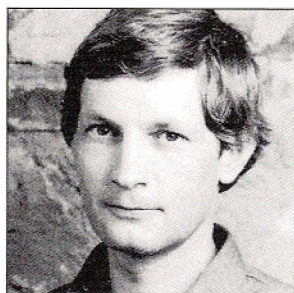
JULY 1 1863



**UNION: THE ARMY
OF THE POTOMAC**

James Arnold & Roberta Wiener

INCLUDES LARGE
FOLD-OUT MAP OF
BATTLEFIELD



**JAMES ARNOLD
AND ROBERTA WIENER**
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She also carries out archival
research on military
history topics.

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ORDER OF BATTLE 2

GETTYSBURG

JULY 1 1863

UNION: THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

JAMES ARNOLD AND ROBERTA WIENER



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Series style

The style of presentation adopted in the Order of Battle series is designed to provide quickly the maximum information for the reader.

Order of Battle Unit Diagrams – All 'active' units in the ORBAT, that is those present and engaged on the battlefield are drawn in black. Those units not yet arrived or those present on the battlefield but unengaged are 'shadowed'.

Unit Data Panels – Similarly, those units which are present and engaged are provided with company details for infantry and cavalry bodies and with details of the pieces for artillery.

Battlefield Maps – Units engaged are shown in the respective colours of their armies. Units shown as 'shadowed' are those deployed for battle but not engaged at the time.

Order of Battle Timelines

Battle Page Timelines – Each volume concerns the Order of Battle for the armies involved. Rarely are the forces available to a commander committed into action as per his ORBAT. To help the reader follow the sequence of events, a Timeline is provided at the bottom of each 'battle' page. This Timeline gives the following information:

The top line bar defines the actual time of the actions being described in the battle section.

The middle line shows the time period covered by the whole day's action.

The bottom line indicates the page numbers of the other, often interlinked, actions covered in this book.

| 0800 hrs | | | | |
|----------|---------|---------------|-------|------|
| 0800 hrs | 0900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 |
| | pp45-47 | 48-49 & 52-55 | 50-51 | |

Key to Military Series symbols

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|---------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|---------|---------|
| | | | | | | | |
| Army | Corps | Division | Brigade | Regiment | Battalion | Company | Battery |
| | | | | | | | |
| Infantry | Cavalry | Artillery | Engineers | Signals | | | |

Editor's note

Wherever possible primary sources have been used in compiling the information in this volume. Total casualties noted against regiments indicate approximate numbers killed, wounded and missing/captured during all three days at Gettysburg.

Order of Battle and detailed strength data was used with permission from *Regimental Strengths and Losses at Gettysburg* (Hightstown, N.J.: Longstreet House, 1994) by John W Busey and David G. Martin.

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THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

Invasion from the South

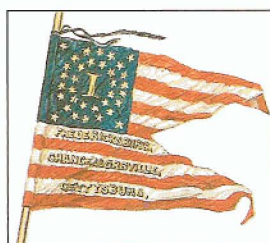
May 7, 1863 found the Army of the Potomac safely on the north side of the Rapidan River. Safe, but deeply demoralised. It had just lost some 17,000 men at the Battle of Chancellorsville. It

Major-General George Gordon Meade, an elderly 47, was a West Point graduate who never expected to be given an army to command. The gentlemanly Pennsylvanian was a cool and fearless battlefield leader but had a hot-temper in the face of his subordinate's incompetence.



had been a humiliating defeat. The rank and file looked at themselves and could only wonder why. When given a fighting chance, they had performed bravely. Yet once again they had been bested by Lee's seemingly invincible men.

In addition, the army was haemorrhaging trained men as the terms of enlistment of those who had volunteered for two years came to an end. Between the end of April and the middle of June, some 23,000 veterans left the army. This 20% reduction was in addition to the 12% loss caused by the Battle of Chancellorsville itself. The departure of so many trained soldiers necessitat-



Flag of Company I, 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiment, one of the units which provided an escort for the Army of the Potomac's headquarters.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS 50 Staff and Field Officers

Orderlies and Escort

1 Co. Oneida New York Cavalry
Captain Daniel P. Mann
42 troops present for duty equipped

Provost Marshal General

Brigadier-General Marsena R. Patrick
8 Staff and Field Officers

93rd Regiment New York State Volunteers (Northern Sharpshooters)
Colonel John S. Crocker
148 troops present for duty equipped
(not present at Gettysburg)
4 Cos.

8th United States Infantry Regiment
Captain Edwin W.H. Read
401 troops present for duty equipped
(not present at Gettysburg)
Cos. A thru G and I.

2nd Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiment
Colonel Richard Butler Price
489 troops present for duty equipped
Cos. A thru M.

6th Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiment
Captain James Starr
489 troops present for duty equipped
Cos. E and I.

United States Regular Cavalry
15 troops present for duty equipped

Detachments from 1st, 2nd, 5th and 6th Cavalry Regiments.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS**Engineers**

(not present at Gettysburg)

Brigadier-General Henry W. Benham

4 Staff and Field Officers

15th New York State Volunteer Engineer Regiment

Major Walter L. Cassin

126 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. A, B and C.

50th New York State Volunteer Engineer Regiment

Colonel William H. Pettes

479 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. A thru K.

United States Engineer Battalion

Captain George H. Mendell

337 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. A thru D.

Signal Corps

Captain Lemuel B. Norton

45 Staff and Signallers



Flag of the 15th New York State Volunteer Engineer Regiment. This unit was part of the organisation of the Army of the Potomac but no Engineer units were present at Gettysburg.

ed considerable internal reorganisation. The bonds of friendship within units, and efficient cooperation among the combat elements were degraded by the exodus of veteran soldiers.

After Chancellorsville, President Abraham Lincoln summoned Major-General John Reynolds to the White House for a conference. Lincoln offered Reynolds command of the army. Reynolds replied that he would accept only on the condition that he not be fettered by orders from Washington. This was far too radical. It would totally disrupt Lincoln's high command. Reluctantly, the President decided to retain Hooker for the time being.

USA Organisation at Gettysburg**INFANTRY****CORPS**

(20,800-26,700 men)

3 Infantry Divisions

+ Corps Reserve Artillery

DIVISION

(5,400-7,300 men)

3-4 Infantry Brigades

+ Divisional Artillery Brigade

BRIGADE

(3,470-5,250 men)

3-6 Infantry Regiments/Battalions

REGIMENT

(135-660 men)

Normally 10-12 Companies

COMPANY

(35-40 men)

When the rebel army began moving north, Hooker acquitted himself very well. He interposed his army between Lee and Washington and kept it fairly concentrated, ready for battle. However his performance did not alter Lincoln's loss of faith. When Hooker gave him an opportunity, the President decided to replace him with Major-General George Meade.

Meade was far from the army's brightest star. He began his Civil War service as a Brigadier-General of

USA Organisation at Gettysburg**CAVALRY****DIVISION**

(6,400 men)

6 Brigades

+ 1 Horse Artillery Battalion

+ 1 Independent Command

BRIGADE

(900-1,900 men)

2 - 6 Cavalry Regiments/Battalions

REGIMENT

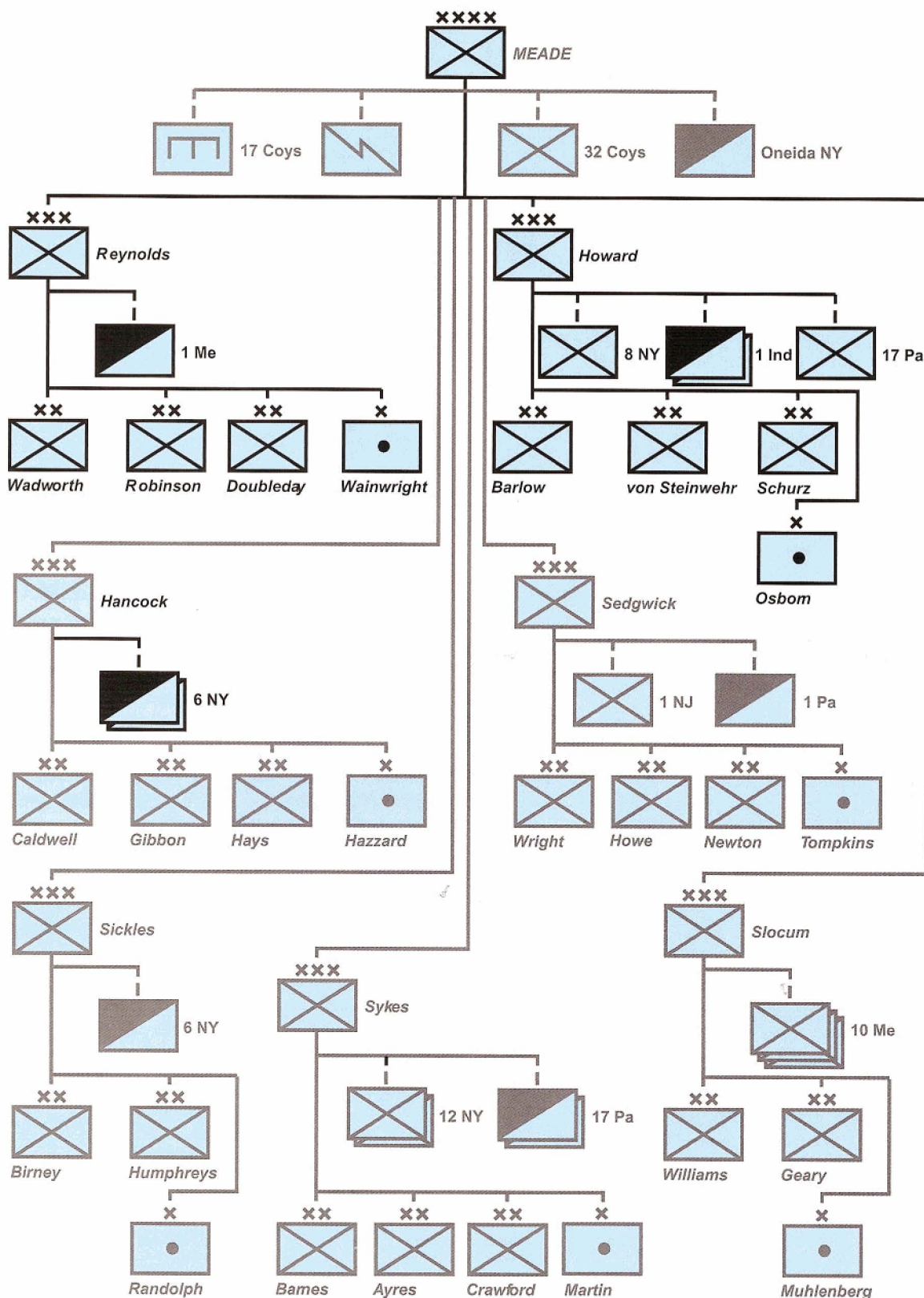
(200-600 men)

Normally 10 Companies/Troops

COMPANY/TROOP

(60 men)

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC - INFANTRY -GETTYSBURG - July 1





General Meade and his Staff: General George B. Meade was suddenly thrust into command of the Army of the Potomac when he replaced General Hooker three days before the battle of Gettysburg. The fate of the Union hung in the balance.

Volunteers at the head of a division raised in his home state of Pennsylvania. He served in the Peninsula Campaign and received a wound at White Oak Swamp. In the army's subsequent battles he acquired increasing distinction as a competent leader. Notably, his division was the only unit to achieve any success at the Battle of Fredericksburg.

Elevated to corps command, he participated in the Chancellorsville Campaign. At first impressed by Hooker's fine flank manoeuvre, he railed against Hooker's decision to halt his advance and go on the defensive.

Meade did not think he had any chance for the top job. Unlike other officers in this highly politicised army, he lacked friends in high places. He was a modest man. In a letter written shortly before his elevation, he stated, "I have not the vanity to think my capacity so pre-eminent" as to have a chance at the highest command. Consequently, when a staff officer awakened him at 0300 hours on June 28, and said he was the bearer of 'trouble', Meade groggily figured he must be under arrest for some error or about to be relieved of command. Instead, two days before what has widely been considered as the war's decisive battle, George Meade learned that he was in command of the Army of the Potomac.

It was the army's fourth command change in eight

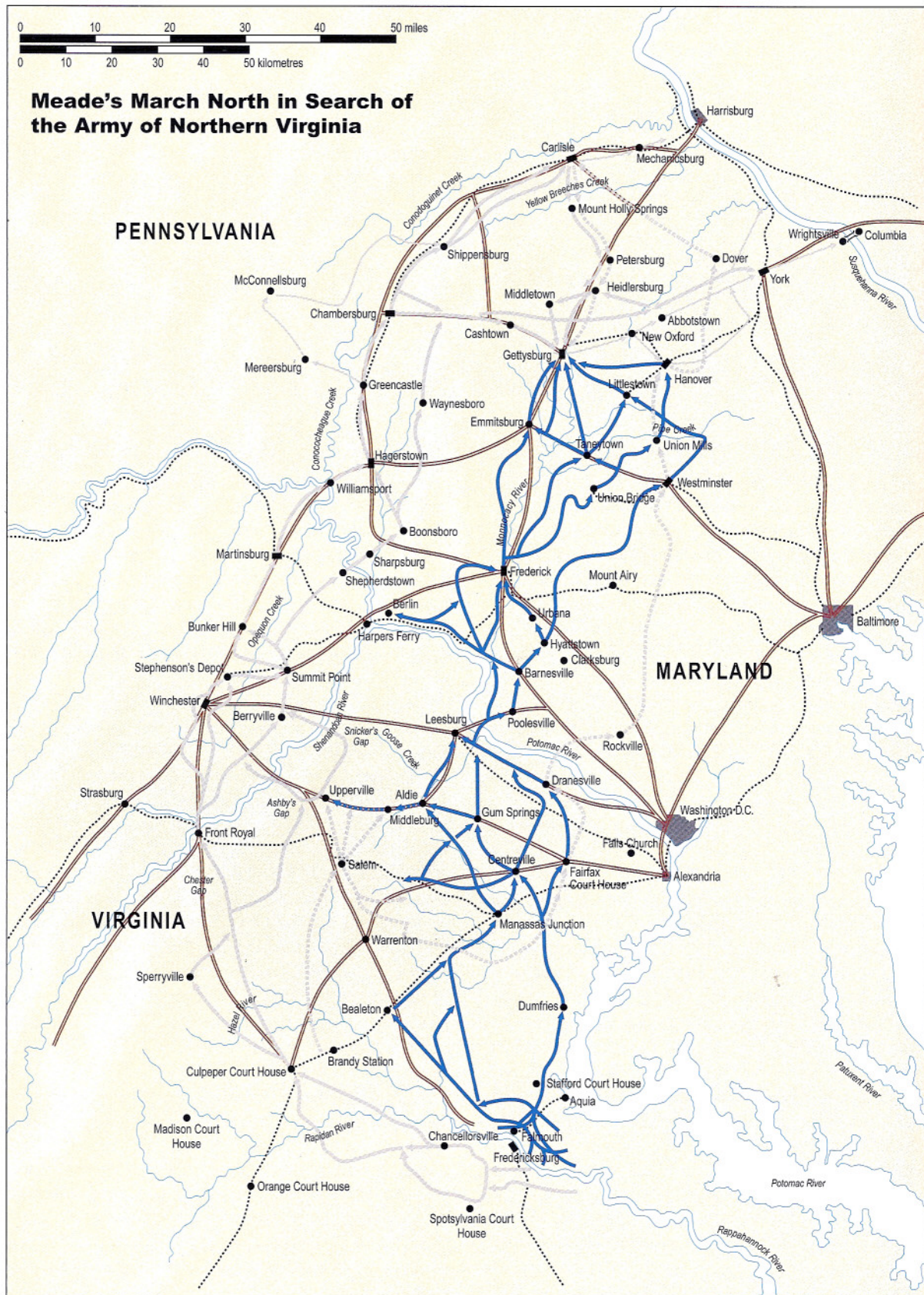
months. The majority of the army knew little about Meade. His modesty made him an undistinguished, drab figure among the rank and file. "Who is he?" was the response of more than one soldier upon learning that Meade was now in command. They did not know him as did his friend and staff officer Colonel Theodore Lyman. Lyman called Meade a "thorough soldier, and a mighty clear-headed man."

Meade's strategic instructions included the paramount necessity of defending the nation's capital. Federal manpower in the East was at its lowest ebb. The Army's 'Chief of Staff', Major-General Henry Halleck had stripped the Washington defences to reinforce the field army. Meade would have to manoeuvre cautiously to ensure Washington's safety and to defend Baltimore. Halleck wrote, "Should General Lee move upon either of these places, it is expected that you will either anticipate him or arrive with him so as to give him a battle." Outside of the considerable restraint of defending these two cities, Meade was "free to act" as he saw fit.

The most significant command authority that Meade acquired was the power to promote officers which he considered worthy without having to clear his decisions with the authorities in Washington.

By June 30, Meade could reflect that he had already achieved some important results. He wrote, "All is going on well. I think I have relieved Harrisburg and Philadelphia, and that Lee has now come to the conclusion that he must attend to other matters."

And General Lee would do just that as the two armies marched north toward the small Pennsylvania town of Gettysburg.



THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

I U.S. ARMY CORPS

For better and for worse, the Army of the Potomac was the creation of Major-General George McClellan. He created the army corps structure.

I Corps was originally commanded by Major-General Irvin McDowell and did not serve with the Army of the Potomac. Rather, during the time that the army cam-

Major-General John Fulton Reynolds, a tall 42-year-old of soldierly bearing, had the universal respect of his peers. A Pennsylvania-born West Point graduate and career soldier, he returned to West Point in 1860 as Commandant of Cadets.



paign on the Peninsula, I Corps, with a strength of nearly 40,000 men, defended the Rappahannock River line around Fredericksburg.

In the summer of 1862, Major-General John Pope created the short-lived Army of Virginia. McDowell's

I CORPS

**Major-General John Fulton Reynolds/
Major-General Abner Doubleday**

First Division

Brigadier-General James Samuel Wadsworth

Second Division

Brigadier-General John Cleveland Robinson

Third Division

Major General Abner Doubleday/

Brigadier-General Thomas Algeo Rowley

I Corps Artillery

Colonel Charles S. Wainwright

I CORPS HEADQUARTERS 14 Staff and Field Officers

Escort

Company L

1st Maine Cavalry

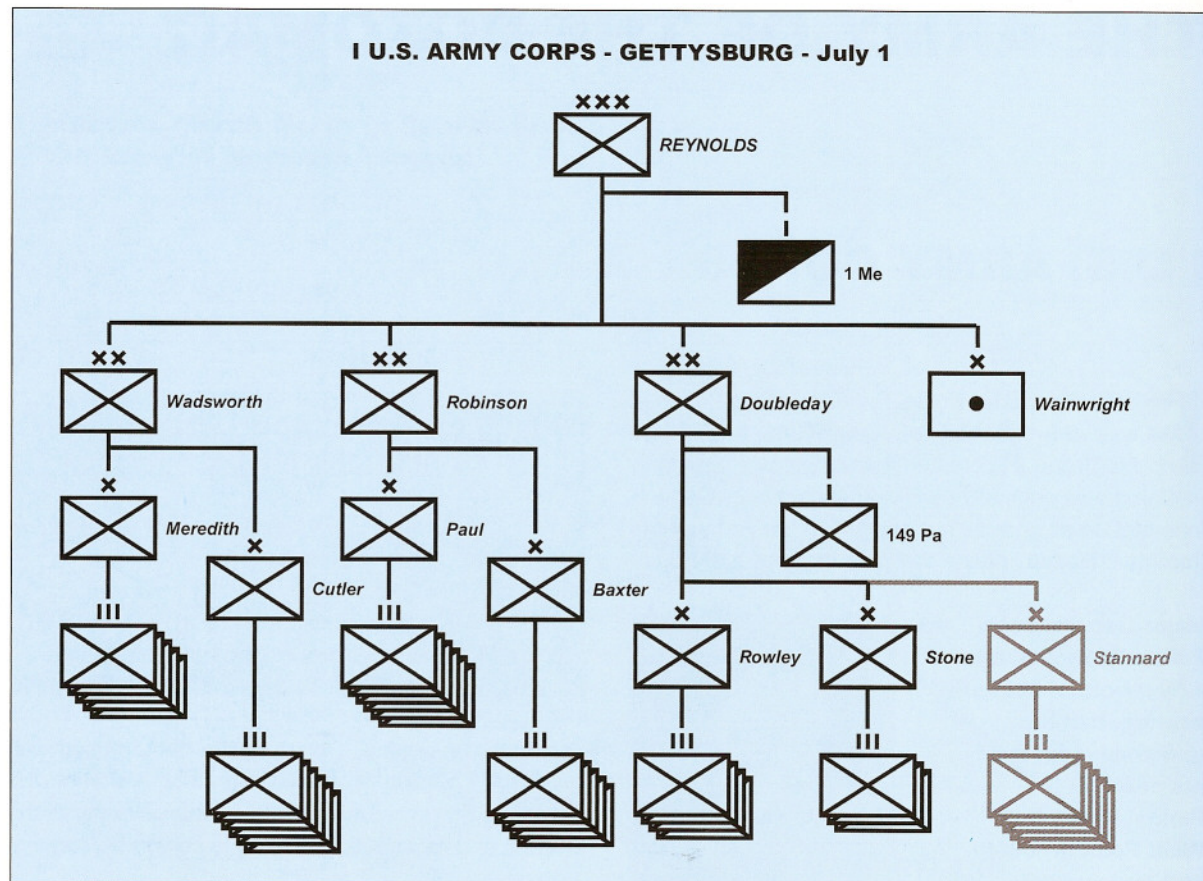
Captain Constantine Taylor

57 troops present for duty equipped

command became III Corps, not to be confused with another III Corps that was with the Army of the Potomac. McDowell's III Corps contained many of the leaders and regiments that were to serve in I Corps at Gettysburg.

During the Second Bull Run Campaign, the Corps' 2nd Division fought at Cedar Mountain. On August 28, 1862, the Corps' 1st Division fought against Stonewall Jackson's men, including the vaunted Stonewall Brigade, at the Battle of Groveton. This bloody, indecisive battle featured the first action of the Division's 4th Brigade, composed of green Midwestern soldiers. Here they earned the title of "The Iron Brigade." Notable among the officers in III Corps at this time were Brigadier-General Abner Doubleday and Brigadier-General John Reynolds. At the badly bungled Battle of Second Bull Run, III Corps shared in the futile frontal assault against Jackson's impregnable defensive line.

Then, with the army in danger of collapse when Longstreet delivered his punishing flank assault, Reynolds marched his brigades to Henry Hill for a last stand. He personally seized the colours of a Pennsylvania regiment and shouted, "Now boys, give them the steel, charge bayonets, double quick!" The ensuing counter-attack purchased precious time for Pope's defeated army to retire. Reynolds then grabbed another flag and rode the lines to rally his men. His sterling, front-line leadership put the rank and file who witnessed his deeds in awe of him.



When McClellan merged the Army of Virginia with the Army of the Potomac, McDowell's old III Corps became I Corps under the command of Major-General Joseph Hooker. The Corps fought at South Mountain on September 14, 1862 and then opened the Battle of Antietam, three days later, with its famous attack through the Cornfield. In straight up, frontal fighting, the Corps suffered severe losses. However, on this field it burnished the reputation it had earned at Second Bull Run as an aggressive combat formation.

At the Battle of Fredericksburg, the Corps fought under the command of newly-promoted Major-General Reynolds for the first time. By this time, Reynolds was one of the army's most respected officers. The Corps' Chief of Artillery said of him, "General Reynolds obeys

orders literally himself, and expects all under him to do the same." A tall, handsome man and a superb rider, he looked very much the part of a superior, fighting general. Fredericksburg was yet another bungled battle. The only Federal success occurred when the Corps' 3rd Division, led by Major-General George Meade, briefly penetrated the Confederate line.

During the Chancellorsville Campaign the Corps was barely engaged, losing about 300 men. Army commander Hooker's failure to commit all of his men badly frustrated aggressive Federal generals. After being drubbed by Jackson's flank attack, Hooker summoned a council of war to decide what to do. Reynolds and Meade were two of the three generals who voted for offensive action.

Indicative of Hooker's trust in Reynolds was his appointment on June 25 to command the advanced wing of the army as it moved to counter Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania. I Corps crossed the Potomac that day and marched about 18 miles the next. June 29 saw the Corps march a hard 20 to 25 miles to Emmitsburg. On June 30 it marched to Marsh Run, just south of Gettysburg. It was therefore the nearest Federal infantry to the town on the first day of July.

**I US Corps Casualties
at Gettysburg
1 July 1863**

Killed 611
Wounded 2,757
Missing/Captured 2,162

I U.S. Army Corps - 1st Division



The first of anything carries with it a certain distinction. This was particularly true of the 1st Division, 1st Corps of the Army of the Potomac. It considered itself a cut above the rest. When under the command of Brigadier-General Rufus King, the Division's 1st Brigade had earned immortal fame at its

Brigadier-General James Samuel Wadsworth, age 56, had spent two years at Harvard and returned to New York to run the family estate. Despite his military inexperience, his men liked him because he looked after their wellbeing.

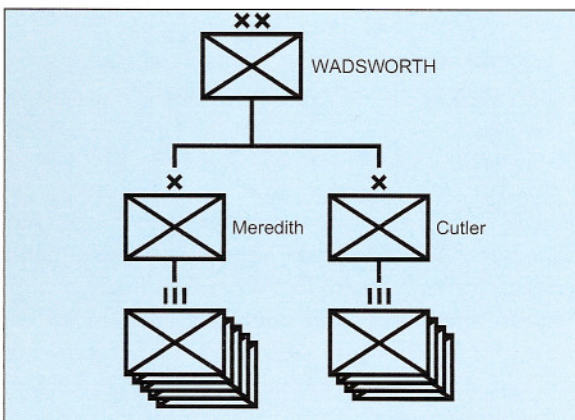


baptism by fire in the Battle of Groveton on August 28, 1863. Four of the six regiments composing its 2nd Brigade had also served in King's Division at Second Bull Run. King's Division became part of Major-General Joseph Hooker's I Corps after McClellan reorganised the army following the Second Bull Run Campaign. It fought at the Battles of South Mountain and Antietam in the fall of 1862.

Brigadier-General Abner Doubleday superseded King in time for the Fredericksburg Campaign. The Division retained its four-brigade structure. The two brigades that were to compose the 1st Division at Gettysburg were fairly lightly engaged at Fredericksburg with the 2nd Brigade suffering five killed and 21 wounded and the Iron Brigade losing nine

1st DIVISION
Brigadier-General James Samuel Wadsworth
11 Staff and Field Officers

1st Brigade 1,829
2nd Brigade 2,017



killed and 40 wounded.

For the Chancellorsville Campaign the Division was led by the officer who was to command it at Gettysburg, Brigadier-General James Wadsworth. Although the Division was only lightly engaged at that battle, the troops quickly grew to like and admire Wadsworth. He was a wealthy man who had left his comfortable life to serve in the army without pay. Wadsworth was a good administrator who cared for his men's needs but was an inexperienced combat division commander.

I Corps - 1st Division - 1st Brigade

There was no more famous unit in the Army of the Potomac than the 1st Division's "Iron Brigade."

At its core were four veteran western regiments. Its leader in the spring of 1862, Brigadier-General John Gibbon, emphasised drill, discipline, and appearance. He ordered the men to don a regular army uniform comprising a dark blue frock coat and a black felt

FIRST BRIGADE
(The Iron Brigade)
Brigadier-General Solomon Meredith
Colonel William Wallace Robinson
4 Staff and Field Officers
11 Band

Brigadier-General Solomon Meredith, 53, born poor in North Carolina, became a farmer and politician in Indiana. He was inexperienced and ill-suited to command.



Hardee hat. The distinctive hats and the fact that they composed the army's only western brigade set the Brigade apart from everyone else.

The introduction to combat for most of the Brigade came at the Battle at Brawner Farm (Groveton) on August 28, 1862. Here the Brigade faced a surprise flank assault by Stonewall Jackson's veterans. Although outnumbered, the Brigade held its ground during a two-hour fight. It suffered staggering losses: 133 dead, 539 wounded, and 79 missing, a total in excess of 33% of the Brigade's strength. The "black-hatted fellows", as rebel prisoners labelled them, had extracted a huge cost from the Confederates.

At the Battle of South Mountain on September 14, 1862, the Brigade gave another gallant performance and lost some 25% of its men. Following that battle, I Corps' commander General Hooker called the westerners his "iron brigade." It was a name and a reputation that endured. The Brigade again fought hard at Antietam, losing yet another 25% of its strength.

On the eve of Gettysburg the Brigade had two question marks. Its commander was the former colonel of the 19th Indiana, Brigadier-General Solomon Meredith,

who received promotion because of political connections rather than demonstrated competence. The 496 men of the 24th Michigan were new to the Brigade and had never seen combat.

19th Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry

Colonel Samuel J. Williams

308 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. A thru K.

24th Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry

Colonel Henry Andrew Morrow

Captain Albert Marshall Edwards

496 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. A thru K.

2nd Wisconsin Infantry Regiment

Colonel Lucius Fairchild

Major John Mansfield

302 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. A thru K.

6th Wisconsin Infantry Regiment

Lieutenant-Colonel Rufus R. Dawes

344 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. A thru K.

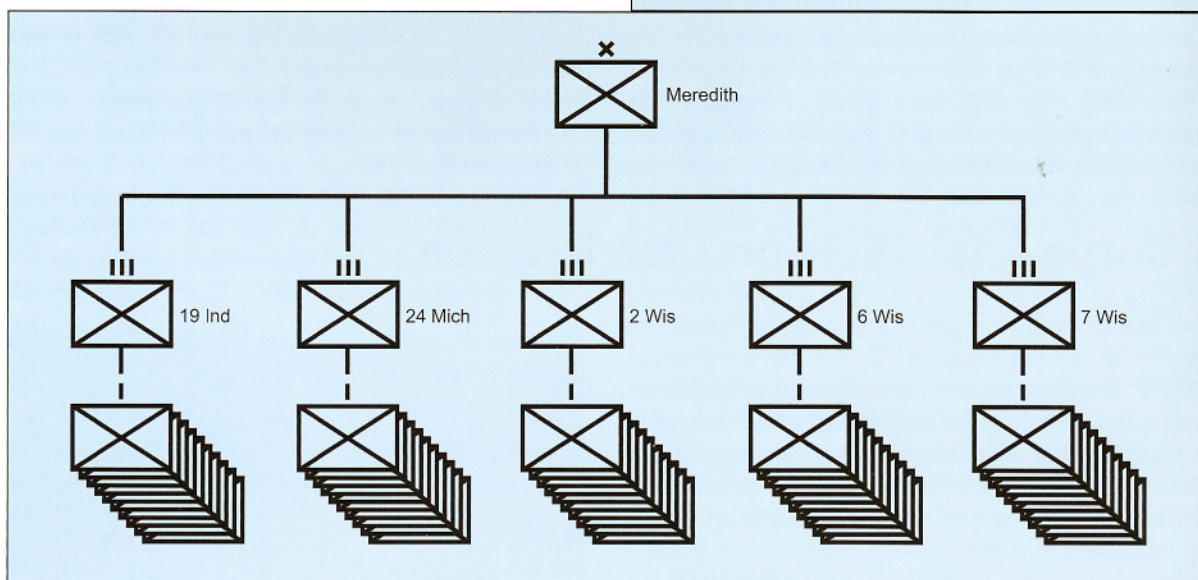
7th Wisconsin Infantry Regiment

Colonel William Wallace Robinson

Major Mark Finnicum

364 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. A thru K.



I Corps - 1st Division - 2nd Brigade

Although overshadowed by its sister brigade, the 2nd Brigade was a veteran combat unit led by an experienced and capable officer. Two of its regiments, the 76th New York and the 56th Pennsylvania, had filled a gap in the Iron Brigade's line at the August 28, 1862 Battle of Groveton. In this combat they suffered heavily, losing 236 men. Yet their contribution was forgotten amidst the glory of the Iron Brigade's baptism by fire.

Brigadier-General Lysander Cutler commanded the Iron Brigade's 6th Wisconsin at Groveton where he received a dangerous wound. When Brigadier-General John Gibbon departed the Iron Brigade, he wanted the battle-proven Cutler to succeed him. Cutler had exhibited tenacity and courage. However, political consider-

Brigadier-General Lysander Cutler was a businessman undaunted by being twice ruined financially. His men loathed the 56-year-old for his difficult personality.



SECOND BRIGADE
Brigadier-General Lysander Cutler
 2 Staff and Field Officers
 15 Band

ations held sway and Cutler would not become the commander of the Division's 2nd Brigade until the spring of 1863.

7th Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry

Colonel Ira Glanton Grover

434 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. A thru K.

76th Regiment New York State Volunteers (Cortland Regiment)

Major Andrew Jackson Grover

Captain John Elihu Cook

375 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. A thru K.

84th Regiment New York State Volunteers (14th Brooklyn Militia)

Colonel Edward Brush Fowler

318 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. A thru K.

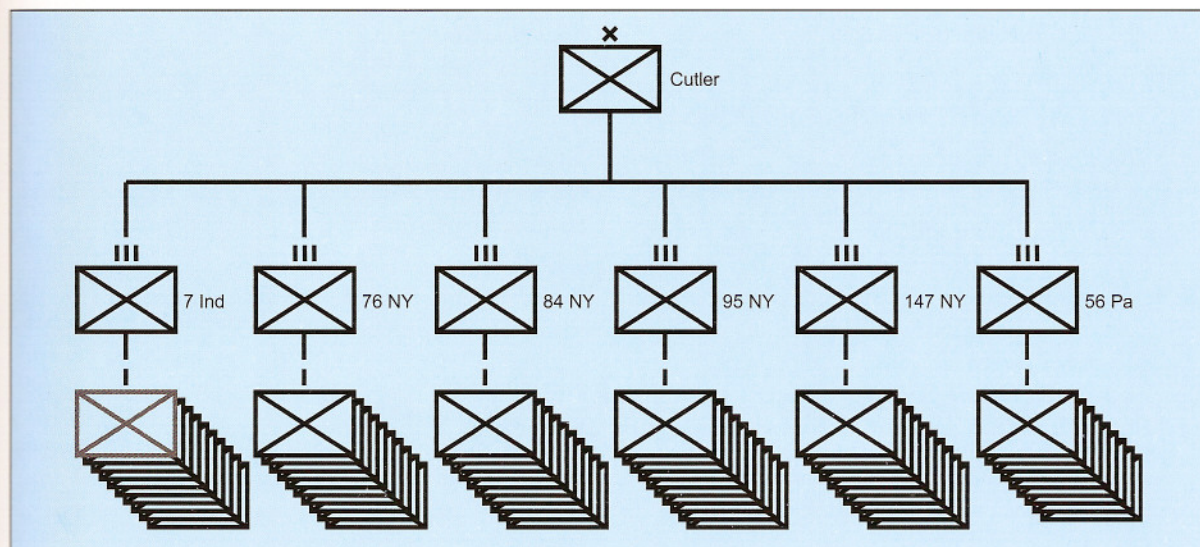
95th Regiment New York State Volunteers (Warren Rifles)

Colonel George H. Biddle

Major Edward Pye

241 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. A thru K.



147th Regiment New York State Volunteers (Oswego Regiment)

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Charles Miller

Major George Harney

380 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. A thru K.

56th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry

Colonel John William Hoffman

252 troops present for duty equipped

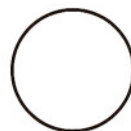
Cos. A thru D and F thru K.

During the Antietam Campaign, the four-regiment Brigade - the 84th New York was serving in a different brigade in Wadsworth's Division - fought at South Mountain where it lost three killed, 52 wounded, and four missing but saw limited combat at the Battle of Antietam itself.

Likewise, the Brigade had been only lightly engaged at Fredericksburg. Cutler's debut as brigade commander at Chancellorsville also did not feature much action. Here it lost three killed, 25 wounded, and five missing.

Although, from experience, the Brigade knew him to be a hard fighter, Gettysburg would be the first time Cutler would show his abilities as brigade commander.

I U.S. Army Corps - 2nd Division



Many of the regiments served in Brigadier-General James Rickett's 2nd Division at Second Bull Run. They assaulted Stonewall Jackson's left flank and made a brief penetration. Unsupported, they were driven back at heavy loss. Later the Division helped cover the army's retreat. During the Second Bull Run Campaign, the Division lost 1,858 men.

The Division was again heavily engaged at the Battles of South Mountain and Antietam. At this latter engagement, it gallantly assaulted through the Cornfield and once more endured staggering losses. A total of 1,180 men were reported as casualties.

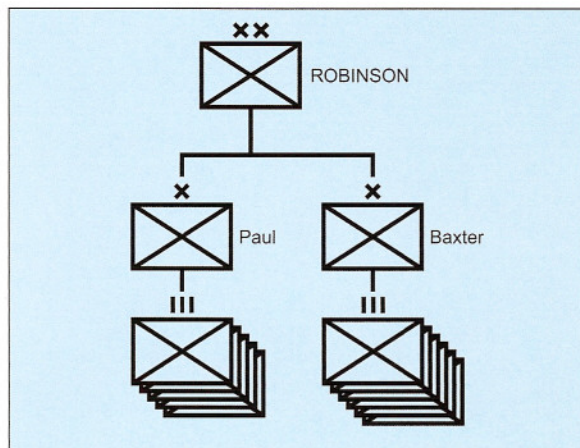
The Division participated in the futile assaults at Fredericksburg in December 1862. Under the

2nd DIVISION

Brigadier-General John Cleveland Robinson
3 Staff and Field Officers

1st Brigade 1,537
2nd Brigade 1,452

Brigadier-General John Cleveland Robinson became a career soldier despite his expulsion from West Point. The 46-year-old had turned in some excellent battle-field performances in the past and would continue to do so until his death.



command of Brigadier-General John Gibbon, the Division conducted an assault against A.P. Hill's Division on the Confederate right. Here they confronted brigades commanded by Pender and Thomas, soldiers they would meet again at Gettysburg. At Fredericksburg the Division lost 1,249 men.

The Division received a new leader, Brigadier-General John Robinson on December 30, 1862. Robinson had particularly distinguished himself while commanding a brigade at the Battle of Glendale during the Seven Days' Battles. One of the army's fighting generals, Phil Kearny, praised Robinson: "To him this day is due, above all others in this division, the honors of this battle. The attack was on his wing. Everywhere present, by personal supervision and noble example he secured for us the honor of victory."

This engagement seemed to be Robinson's high-water mark. Thereafter, his only serious tactical challenge came at Second Bull Run. Here he seemed indecisive, failing to get all of his regiments into the fight.

The Division fought its first battle under Robinson's command at Chancellorsville. But like the rest of I Corps, it saw only light combat in which its infantry suffered 43 casualties.

The 2nd Division was composed of veteran regiments. It marched to Gettysburg under the command of a leader untested at this command level.

I Corps - 2nd Division - 1st Brigade

The regiments composing the 2nd Division's 1st Brigade were combat veterans. The New York regiments had been raised in upstate New York in 1861. The 13th Massachusetts and 107th Pennsylvania also formed in 1861. The latter regiment had the misfortune to be still partially armed with Austrian

muskets. The 16th Maine organised the following year.

The Brigade suffered a succession of costly battles from Second Bull Run on. With the exception of the missing 13th Massachusetts, the Brigade entered the Chancellorsville Campaign with the organisation it was to take to Gettysburg.

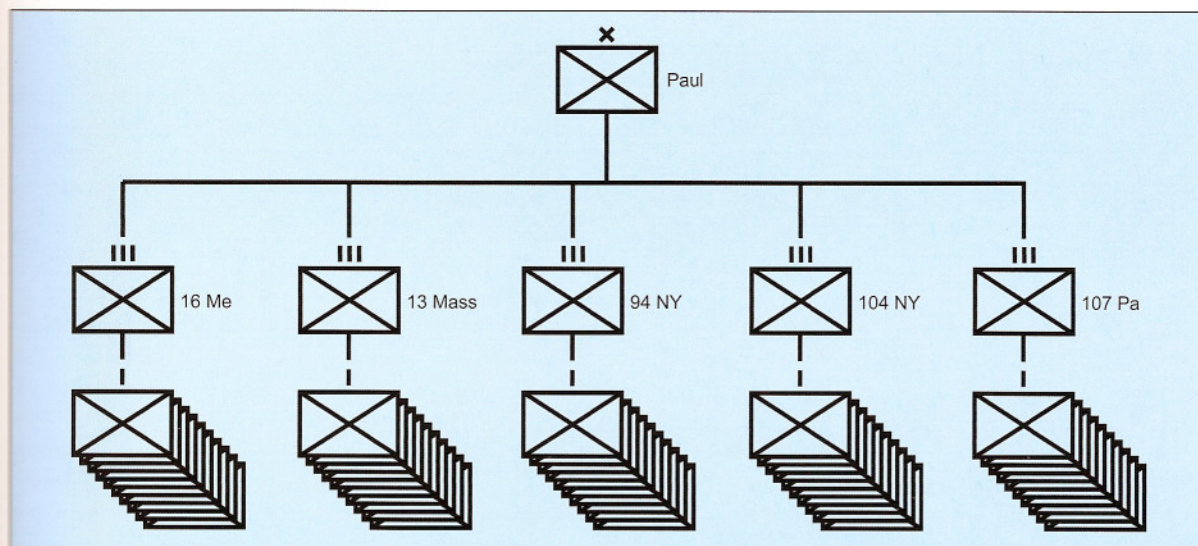
The Brigade marched to Gettysburg under the leadership of an officer who had barely seen combat in the war to date. Brigadier-General Gabriel Paul owed his

Brigadier General Gabriel Rene Paul was a 50-year-old West Point graduate and an undistinguished career soldier. He had little combat experience.



FIRST BRIGADE

Brigadier-General Gabriel Rene Paul
Colonel Samuel Haven Leonard
Colonel Adrian Rowe Root
Colonel Richard Coulter
Colonel Peter Lyle
 3 Staff and Field Officers



16th Regiment Maine

Volunteer Infantry

Colonel Charles William Tilden

298 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. A thru K.

13th Regiment Massachusetts

Volunteer Infantry

Colonel Samuel Haven Leonard

Lieutenant-Colonel Nathaniel Walter Batchelder

284 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. A thru K.

94th Regiment New York State

Volunteers

(Sacket's Harbor Regiment)

Colonel Adrian Rowe Root

Major Samuel A. Moffett

411 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. A thru K.

rank to long army service and the eloquence of his wife who convinced President Lincoln to promote him.

The Brigade's march north was hard and fast, with the 16th Maine reporting that it traversed 40 miles between 1600 hours on June 28 and 1800 hours on June 29. The 13th Massachusetts marched 26 miles on June 29, most of which was over poor, muddy roads.

104th Regiment New York State Volunteers (Wadsworth Guards)

Colonel Gilbert G. Prey

286 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. A thru K.

107th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry

Lieutenant-Colonel James McLean Thompson

Captain Emanuel D. Roath

255 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. A thru K.

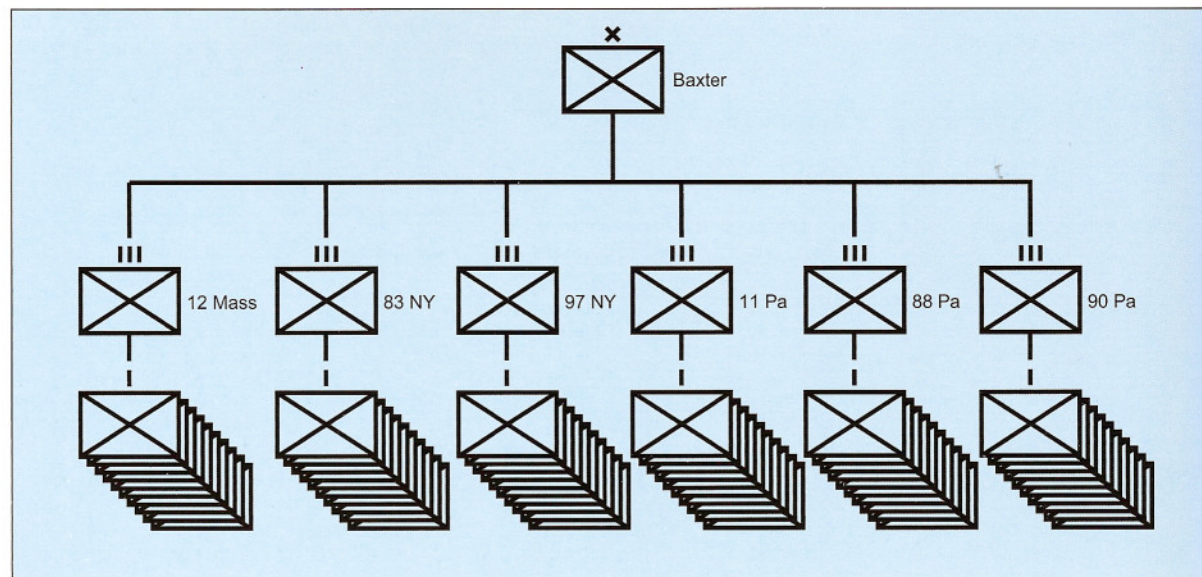
I Corps - 2nd Division - 2nd Brigade

The 2nd Division's 2nd Brigade comprised veteran combat units led by an untested commander. Four of the Brigade's six regiments mustered into service in 1861. The 97th New York and 111th Pennsylvania organised in the winter of 1862. The Brigade's commander, Brigadier-General Henry

SECOND BRIGADE

Brigadier-General Henry Baxter

4 Staff and Field Officers



Baxter, had enjoyed a meteoric, albeit painful, rise in rank. He began the war as a captain in the 7th Michigan. While leading his company during the Seven Days' Battles he received a severe wound. Promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, he was with the regiment at Antietam where he was again badly wounded. He recovered in time for the Fredericksburg Campaign. He led the regiment in its amphibious assault into Fredericksburg during Federal efforts to bridge the Rappahannock River. For the third time Baxter was hit.

Returning to his unit in the spring of 1863, Baxter jumped from Lieutenant-Colonel to Brigadier-General and took over the command of the 2nd Brigade.

The Brigade followed Baxter into the Chancellorsville

**Brigadier-General
Henry Baxter,**
a Michigan
merchant,
organised a
militia prior
to the war. A
courageous
front-line leader, he
was wounded three
times before the Battle
of Gettysburg.



Campaign. At this time only two regiments that were in the Brigade at Gettysburg served in the command; the 12th Massachusetts and 90th Pennsylvania. The Brigade saw light combat at Chancellorsville, losing one killed, 16 wounded, and five missing.

After Chancellorsville, the Brigade restructured into the form it was to take to Gettysburg. Prominent in its ranks was a former New York State militia unit, the 9th Regiment, which became the 83rd New York. Raised in New York City, it carried the proud title "City Guard". The 83rd fought at Cedar Mountain on August 9, 1862 and Second Bull Run on August 30, and thereafter participated in all of the Army of the Potomac's battles.

The Brigade enjoyed a fairly relaxed march to Gettysburg. On June 28 it conducted a five-hour march to Frederick, Maryland. The next day it marched some 20 miles to Emmitsburg, Maryland. There it rested, with the exception of the units assigned picket duty including the 88th Pennsylvania.

When the march was resumed the Brigade crossed the Pennsylvania state line. For the Pennsylvania soldiers "it was the first time for nearly two years that

many of the boys had the privilege of being home again."

12th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry

*Colonel James Lawrence Bates/
Lieutenant-Colonel David Allen, Jr.*
261 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. A thru K.

83rd Regiment New York State Volunteers (9th NY Militia)

Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Anton Moesch
199 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. A thru K.

97th Regiment New York State Volunteers (3rd Oneida Regiment)

*Colonel Charles Wheelock/
Major Charles Northrup*
236 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. A thru K.

11th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry (108th Volunteers)

*Colonel Richard Coulter/
Captain Benjamin Franklin Haines/
Captain John B. Overmyer*
270 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. A thru K.

88th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry

*Major Benezet Forst Foust/
Captain Henry Whiteside*
274 troops present for duty equipped

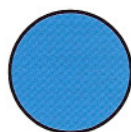
Cos. A thru K.

90th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry (19th Volunteers)

*Colonel Peter Lyle/
Major Alfred Jacob Sellers*
208 troops present for duty equipped

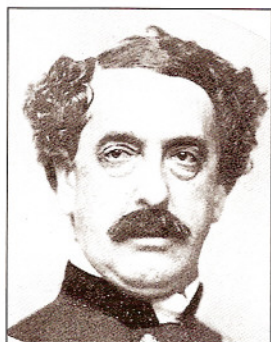
Cos. A thru K.

I U.S. Army Corps - 3rd Division



In January 1863 I Corps reorganised and received a newly-formed 3rd Division. The Division consisted of an uneven mix of troop quality. Only the 1st Brigade's 80th New York was a veteran regiment. The rest of the Division consisted of inexperienced recruits or the raw, nine-month men in the 3rd Brigade. The Division's commander was the army's highest ranking divisional officer, Major-General Abner Doubleday.

Given that the Division was composed of inexperienced soldiers, the quality of their leadership was par-



Major-General Abner Doubleday, 44, had graduated from West Point and served as a career artilleryman before the Civil War. Despite competent battlefield leadership, he was held in low regard for his pompous style.

3rd DIVISION

*Major-General Abner Doubleday/
Brigadier-General Thomas Algeo Rowley*

1st Brigade 1,361

2nd Brigade 1,317

3rd Brigade 1,950

DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS 13 Staff and Field Officers

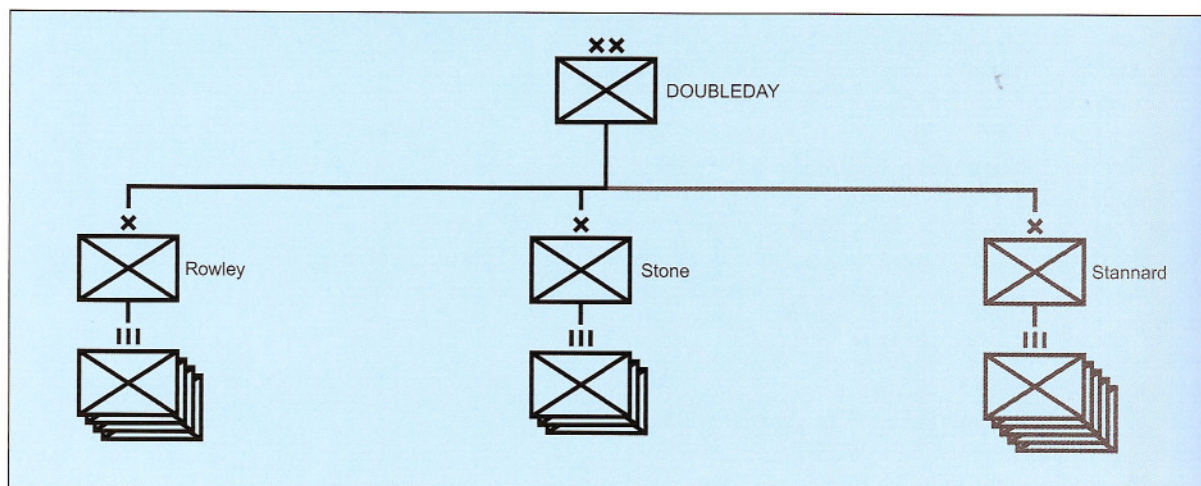
**Provost Guard
Co. D, 149th Regiment Pennsylvania
Volunteer Infantry**

Colonel Walton Dwight
60 troops present for duty equipped

ticularly important. Although Doubleday had combat experience, he was an undistinguished officer. Some dubbed him "Old Forty-Eight Hours" because of his deliberate style. Neither General Meade nor General Buford thought well of him. Chief of the Corps' artillery, Colonel Wainwright, described him as a "weak reed to lean upon" if the situation grew critical.

Because Doubleday would take over corps command early in the battle on July 1, the Division's senior Brigadier-General, Thomas Rowley, would lead the Division during the rest of the day. Rowley had risen from Captain to Colonel and displayed battlefield bravery. After his promotion to Brigadier-General, Rowley's Brigade had seen little action at either Fredericksburg or Chancellorsville. Consequently, he was untested at either brigade or divisional level. Events at Gettysburg would show he had an overwhelming weakness for alcohol.

June 30 found the Division about six miles south of Gettysburg.



I Corps - 3rd Division - 1st Brigade

The 3rd Brigade contained the Division's only veteran regiment, the 80th New York. This regiment had mustered into service in the fall of

Brigadier-General Thomas Algeo Rowley, a 55-year-old Pennsylvania court clerk with political connections, had little military experience but great courage in battle.



1861 and seen extensive combat at Second Bull Run. It was a well-drilled unit. Its then brigade commander was Marsena Patrick, who became the army's Provost General. The Brigade's three Pennsylvania regiments had been present at Chancellorsville but suffered only one soldier killed.

When the Brigade's nominal commander, General Rowley, ascended to divisional command around 1130 hours on July 1, the senior Colonel, Chapman Biddle, led the Brigade for the rest of the day.

FIRST BRIGADE

**Brigadier-General Thomas Algeo Rowley/
Colonel Chapman Biddle
8 Staff and Field Officers**

80th Regiment New York State Volunteers (Ulster Guard)

Colonel Theodore Burr Gates
287 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. A thru K.

121st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry

*Major Alexander Biddle/
Colonel Chapman Biddle*

263 troops present for duty equipped

Co. A and Cos. C thru K.

142nd Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry

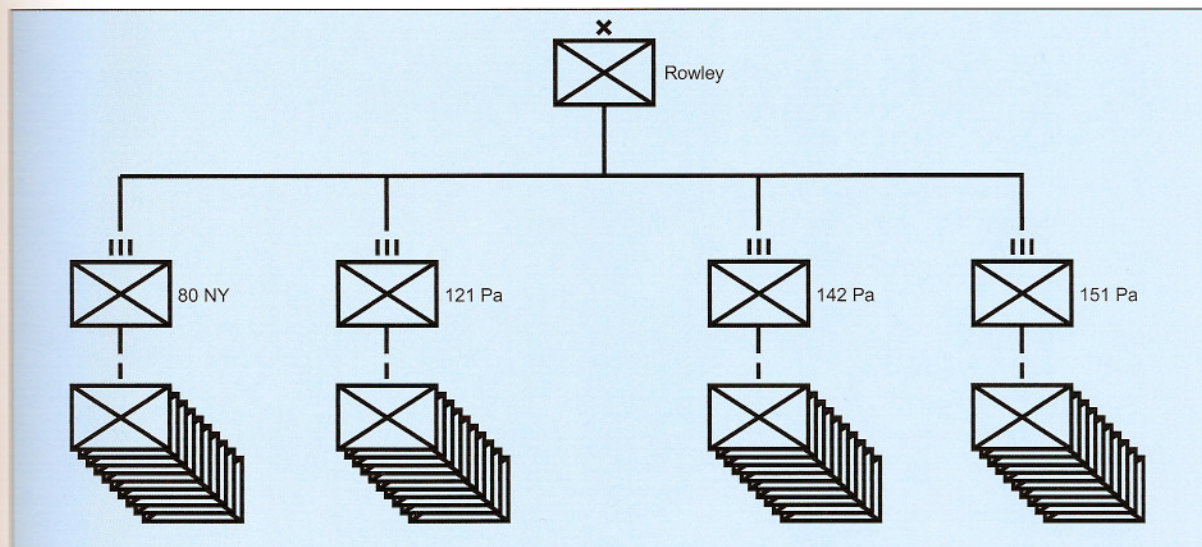
*Colonel Robert P. Cummins/
Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Brunson McCalmont*
336 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. A thru K.

151st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry

*Lieutenant-Colonel George Fisher McFarland/
Captain Walter L. Owens*
467 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. A thru K.

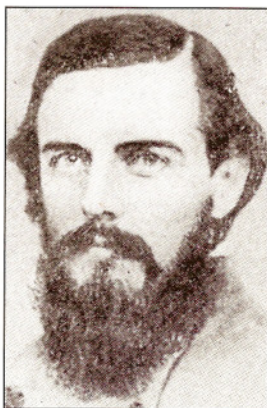


I Corps - 3rd Division - 2nd Brigade

The original "Pennsylvania Bucktails" had formed from hardy forest workers who had learned to shoot for food in childhood. Their leader had been then-Major Roy Stone. The Bucktails' success prompted the War Department to send Stone to recruit an entire brigade from the Pennsylvania mountains.

The three regiments attached bucktails from white-tailed deer onto their forage caps but this did not

Colonel Roy Stone's first engagement as brigade commander was at Gettysburg. Despite several Civil War wounds, he lived to serve as brigadier in the Spanish American War.



143rd Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry

Colonel Edmund Lovell Dana

Lieutenant-Colonel John Dunn Musser

465 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. A thru K.

149th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry

Lieutenant-Colonel Walton Dwight

Captain James Glenn

450 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. A thru C and Cos. E thru K.

150th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry

Colonel Langhorne Wister

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Shippen Huidekoper

Captain Cornelius C. Widdis

400 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. A thru I.

SECOND BRIGADE (The Bucktail Brigade)

Colonel Roy Stone

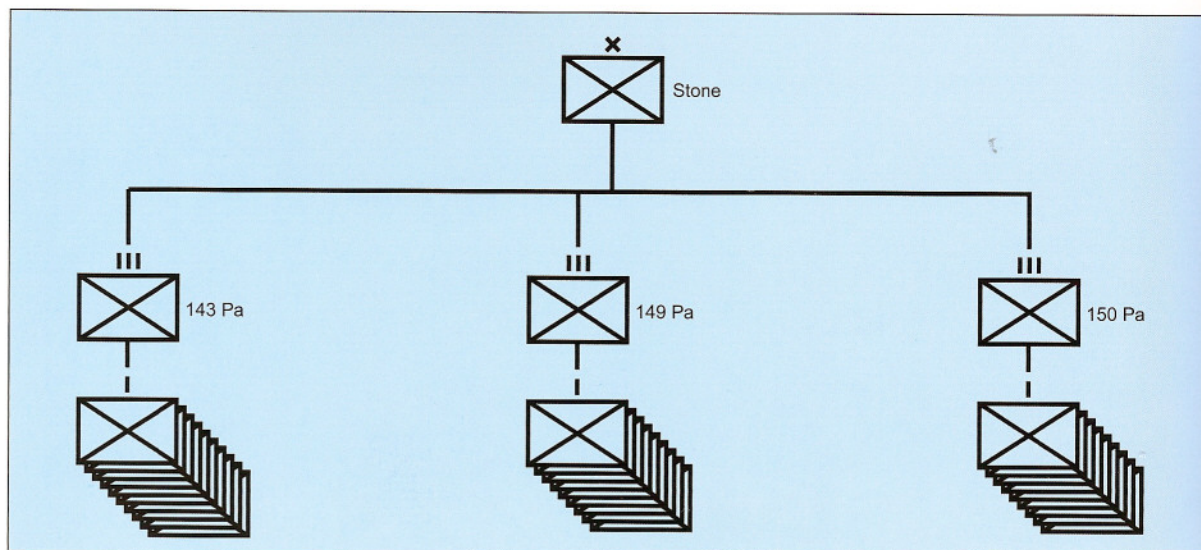
Colonel Langhorne Wister

Colonel Edmund Lovell Dana

2 Staff and Field Officers

impress the original "Bucktails." They called the three new regiments "Bogus Bucktails."

Chancellorsville was the introduction to combat for the 2nd Brigade. Except for a brief outpost skirmish in which three men were wounded, the men saw no action. Gettysburg would be the Brigade's first battle.



I Corps - 3rd Division - 3rd Brigade

The Union army did not try to organise brigades by state. An exception was the 3rd Division's 3rd Brigade which composed all Vermont regiments. On August 4, 1862, the War Department had issued a



Brigadier-General George Jerrison Stannard, a 43-year-old Vermont businessman, modestly refused his first offer of promotion. His well-drilled but untried Brigade performed creditably.

call for 300,000 militia to serve for nine months. Among the units thus formed were the five regiments commanded by Brigadier-General George Stannard.

A nine-month term of enlistment proved too short. By the time the soldiers had acquired military skills, it was time for them to go home. It also made men who had signed up for three years jealous. When the army's veterans saw the Vermont soldiers in the new, unsoiled uniforms, they promptly dubbed them the "Paper Collar Brigade." Neither they nor the army's generals expected much of the Vermont Brigade.

THIRD BRIGADE

**Brigadier-General George Jerrison Stannard/
Colonel Francis Voltaire Randall
6 Staff and Field Officers**

The Brigade's leader had served as a Lieutenant-Colonel of a Vermont regiment at First Bull Run. He received credit for his conduct at the Battle of Williamsburg in May 1862. Promoted to Colonel, Stannard was at Harper's Ferry when that post surrendered in September 1862. Exchanged and promoted again in April 1863, Stannard became commander of the green regiments composing the 3rd Brigade.

The Brigade was one of four sent from the Washington defences to reinforce the field army when Lee's invasion of the North began. It was on picket duty in Northern Virginia where it received orders on June 25 to head north. Unused to long marches, the Brigade found the seven-day trek to join the army difficult. Still, the soldiers completed a respectable average of 18 miles per day with little straggling.

Because the Brigade was untested and the nine-month men presumed to be inferior, corps' commander General Reynolds gave the 12th and 15th Regiments the assignment to guard the army's trains well to the rear. The remaining three regiments arrived at Gettysburg around 1700 hours on July 1 after the day's fighting had ended.

THIRD BRIGADE

(Not engaged at Gettysburg on July 1)

**Brigadier-General George Jerrison Stannard
6 Staff and Field Officers**

12th Regiment Vermont Volunteers

Colonel Asa P. Blunt
641 troops guarding trains -
not engaged at Gettysburg

15th Regiment Vermont Volunteers

Colonel Redfield Proctor
637 troops guarding trains -
not engaged at Gettysburg

13th Regiment Vermont Volunteers

Colonel Francis Voltaire Randall
636 troops present for duty equipped

14th Regiment Vermont Volunteers

Colonel William Thomas Nichols
647 troops present for duty equipped

16th Regiment Vermont Volunteers

Colonel Wheelock Graves Veazey
661 troops present for duty equipped

I Corps Artillery Brigade

On May 12, 1863, the Army of the Potomac adopted the artillery brigade organisation that tied batteries to the corps instead of the divisions. The hope was that no longer would individual batteries be manoeuvred by infantry generals. This had proven to be an inefficient system that squandered the artillery's potential. The army's Chief of Artillery believed that placing batteries under central control, with an experienced artilleryman to command them, would greatly improve efficiency. In effect, the Federal artillery brigades mirrored the Confederate battalion system, which had been implemented nine months earlier.

I ARMY CORPS ARTILLERY BRIGADE
Colonel Charles S. Wainwright
 7 Staff and Field Officers

The battery composition of I Corps Artillery Brigade reflected the perceived advantages of merging regular army batteries with volunteer outfits. The regular gunners were supposed to lead by example and thus teach the volunteers their trade. By the summer of 1863, the volunteers, who were now veterans themselves, believed that there was little remaining for them to learn from the old army regulars.

At the head of I Corps Artillery was the experienced Colonel Charles Wainwright. Since the Peninsula Campaign, Wainwright had served as a corps chief of artillery. On the night of June 30, the Brigade camped outside of Emmitsburg, about eight miles southwest of Gettysburg.

Battery B, 2nd Maine Artillery

Captain James Abram Hall

(117 troops present for duty equipped)
 6 3-inch rifled guns

Battery E, 5th Maine Light Artillery

Captain Greenleaf Thurlow Stevens

(119 troops present for duty equipped)
 6 12-pounder Napoleon guns

Battery L, 1st New York Light Artillery

Captain Gilbert Henry Reynolds

Lieutenant George Breck

(124 troops present for duty equipped)
 6 3-inch rifled guns

Battery B, 1st Pennsylvania Light Artillery

Captain James Harvey Cooper

(106 troops present for duty equipped)
 4 3-inch rifled guns

Battery B

4th United States Artillery

Lieutenant James Stewart

(123 troops present for duty equipped)
 6 12-pounder Napoleon guns

A Federal artillery battery deployed for action, ammunition caissons and horses to the rear.



I CORPS' BATTLES

July 1 - 1030 - 1100 hrs

The Iron Brigade Goes In

Shortly before 0930 hours, General Reynolds arrived at the Lutheran Seminary where he found Buford studying the situation from his vantage point in the cupola above. In one of the Army of the Potomac's celebrated exchanges, Reynolds inquired, "What's the matter, John?" Buford replied, "The devil's to pay!"

The two spurred ahead to McPherson's Ridge. After a quick reconnaissance, Reynolds told Buford to hold on and rode back to Wadsworth's 1st Division to hurry it along. Cutler's Brigade led the march. Reynolds stayed behind to ensure that the Iron Brigade, with its 1,883 infantry, and Hall's Battery B, 2nd Maine moved forward as well.

The column marched at the double toward the sounds of battle. An officer recalled, "all were in the

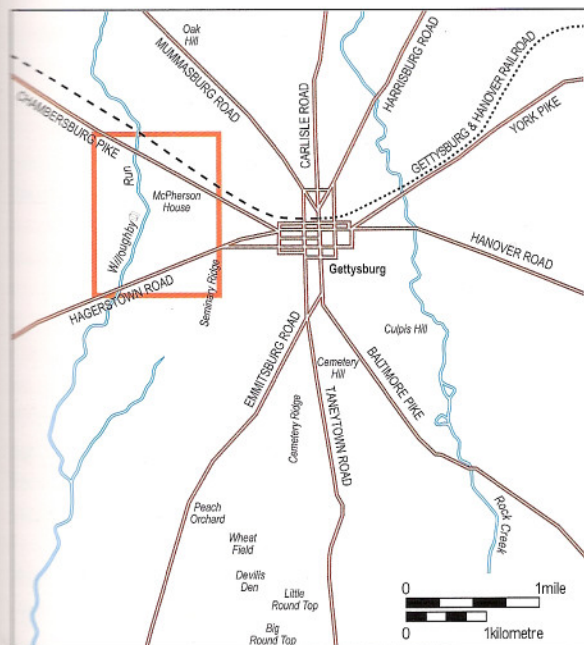
highest spirits." Colonel Rufus Dawes of the 6th Wisconsin ordered the colours unfurled and the regimental drummers and fifers positioned at the front. The musicians played "The Campbells Are Coming."

Four regiments formed line and rapidly moved up the slope of McPherson's Ridge. They passed through the ranks of Gamble's troopers. The 6th Wisconsin remained in reserve near the seminary. Moving rapidly over the crest line, the soldiers loaded while they ran. Then, at about 1030 hours, the Iron Brigade encountered the enemy.

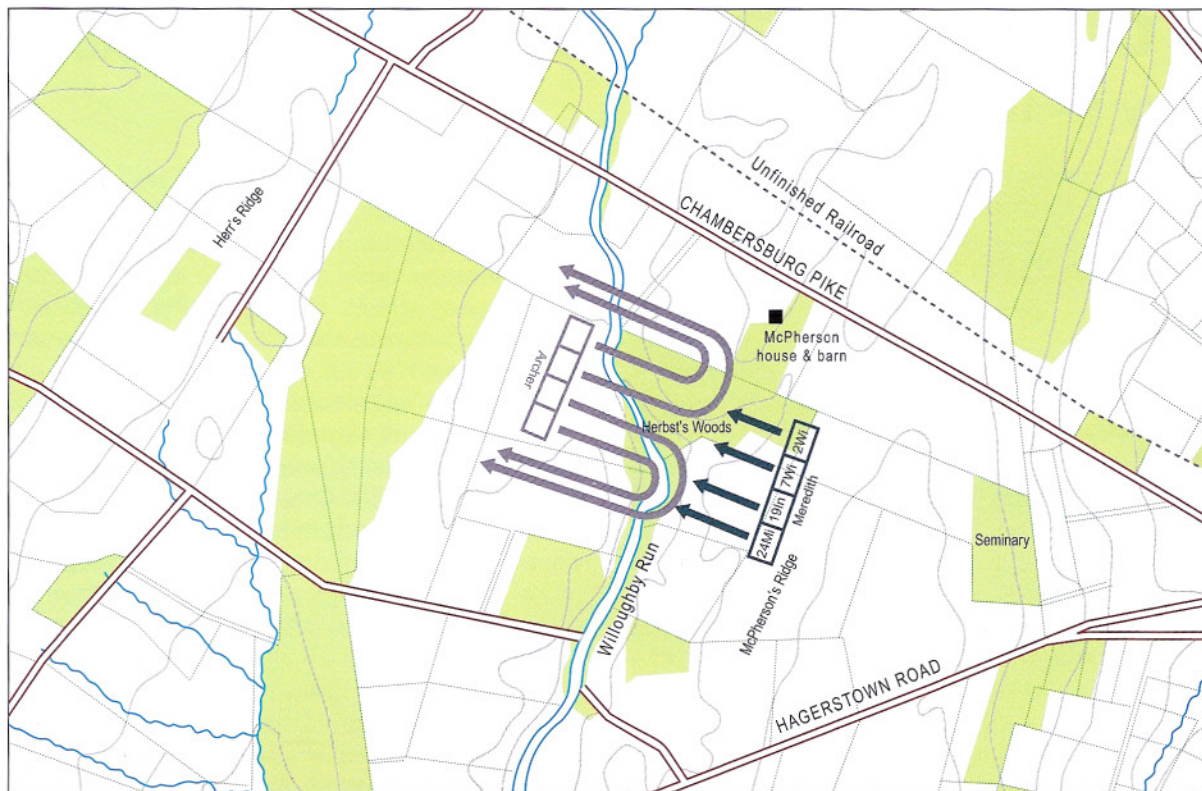
First contact occurred in Herbst's Woods, a 17-acre grove of oak and chestnut. Archer's men delivered the initial volley. The 2nd Wisconsin was armed with obsolete Austrian muskets. At the close range the firefight occurred, this hardly mattered. The first rebel volley killed Lieutenant-Colonel Stevens and felled many rank and file. About 100 feet behind the Regiment a bullet struck and killed General Reynolds. Meanwhile, the Regiment "pulled itself together and with a cheer" and dashed forward. Colonel Fairchild led the Regiment's advance until he received a shot that shattered his left elbow. Undaunted, the 2nd Wisconsin continued its advance.

To the Regiment's left the 7th Wisconsin paused at the crest line while the 19th Indiana and 24th Michigan caught up. The 7th's colonel was uncertain what lay ahead until he saw enemy colours floating above the smoke along Willoughby Run. He ordered a charge. The balance of the Iron Brigade swept forward into a fierce fire.

Archer's men and the Iron Brigade traded volleys. The colours of the 24th Michigan were downed fourteen times as nine men of the colour-guard were hit by enemy fire. Sensing that his impetus was waning, Meredith decided to commit his reserve, the 6th Wisconsin. The Brigade guard, twenty men drawn from



| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---------------|------|------|
| 0800 hrs | 0900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 |
| pages 92-93 | | | | | | | | 71-74 & 74-75 | | |



each regiment along with two lieutenants, joined the 6th as it advanced. Before it entered the fight the tide turned.

Because the Iron Brigade's left overlapped Archer's flank, the Union troops began to get the best of the combat. The 24th and then the 19th Indiana wheeled to their right to enfilade Archer's men. As an Alabama private later recalled, "We discovered that we had tackled a hard proposition." While the 24th Michigan enveloped Archer's flank, the 2nd Wisconsin continued its fight in Herbst's Woods. But as the rebel flank unravelled, the 2nd's foes began to yield as well. A corporal recalled, "Archer's line gave way, retreating slowly and stubbornly through the woods...We followed closely upon their heels."

Suddenly the fight's complexion changed from a hard combat to a pursuit. Archer's men retreated in fair order across Willoughby Run. One group of rebels tried to make a stand in a clump of willows. The 2nd Wisconsin neatly performed a pincers movement and surrounded the willows, compelling the Confederates to surrender. In all, the Iron Brigade captured perhaps 200 men along the banks of Willoughby Run. Included

1030 hours - The Confederate troops of Archer's Brigade cross Willoughby Run and enter Herbst's Woods only suddenly to encounter Meredith's Iron Brigade. During a vicious fight, the Federal troops succeed in turning the rebels' flank and forcing them to flee back to Herr's Ridge.

in the haul was a much fatigued General Archer.

As soldiers escorted Archer to the rear he encountered an old acquaintance, General Abner Doubleday. Doubleday said, "Good morning, Archer! How are you? I am glad to see you!"

Archer replied, "Well, I am not glad to see you, by a damn sight!"

The Iron Brigade had so savaged Archer's Brigade that the latter was out of action until July 3. Meredith withdrew the Brigade back to the McPherson's Ridge crest line. While he was reforming his lines, a shell fragment fractured his skull, knocking him from active operations for the remainder of the war.

The western soldiers of the Iron Brigade had stabilised the Union left and preserved the Brigade's reputation as a crack, fighting unit.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---------------|------|------|
| 0800 hrs | 0900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 |
| pages 92-93 | | | | | | | | 71-74 & 74-75 | | |

I CORPS' BATTLES

July 1 - 1000 - 1130 hrs

"Throw Down Your Muskets"

Cutler's Brigade had led I Corps' march to Gettysburg. The 1,600-man brigade reached McPherson's barn about 1000 hours and briefly rested there. Confederate artillery immediately began to target the massed infantry. The 2nd Maine battery arrived at the gallop, its horses flecked with foam.

General Reynolds personally ordered it to deploy between the Chambersburg Pike and the railroad cut. Reynolds then instructed Wadsworth to deploy three regiments north of the Chambersburg Pike while he himself attended to the Federal left.

Accordingly, Cutler led the 76th and 147th New York and the 56th Pennsylvania across the Chambersburg Pike. The 84th New York and 95th New York remained south of the pike. As they formed, a trooper yelled out to the 84th New York, "They are coming, give it to them!"

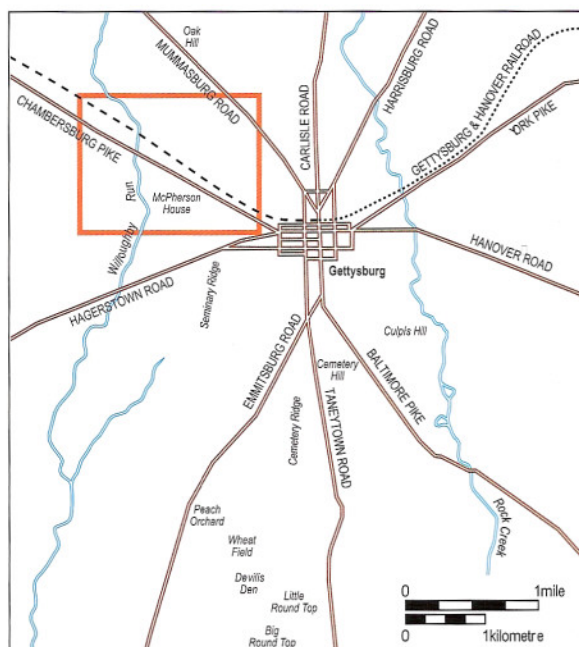
When Cutler's three regiments approached the crest of McPherson's Ridge, soldiers belonging to Davis' Brigade opened a point-blank fire against the 76th and 56th Regiments from positions concealed in tall grass. One of the first shots killed Major Grover who commanded the 76th New York. A murderous musketry duel ensued. The Confederates overlapped the 76th's right flank. The regiment suffered heavily, losing 234 of 370 engaged. Eventually, the right wing of the 76th managed to wheel to the north to face the enfilade fire. Simultaneously, the 147th New York marched through a wheat field to the left of the other two regiments. Here it encountered concentrated fire from two Mississippi regiments.

Seeing that his flank was turned, Wadsworth ordered the three regiments across the pike to retreat to Seminary Ridge. The 147th failed to get the order. Three Confederate regiments closed in on the 147th's front and flank. The rival lines traded volleys at a range

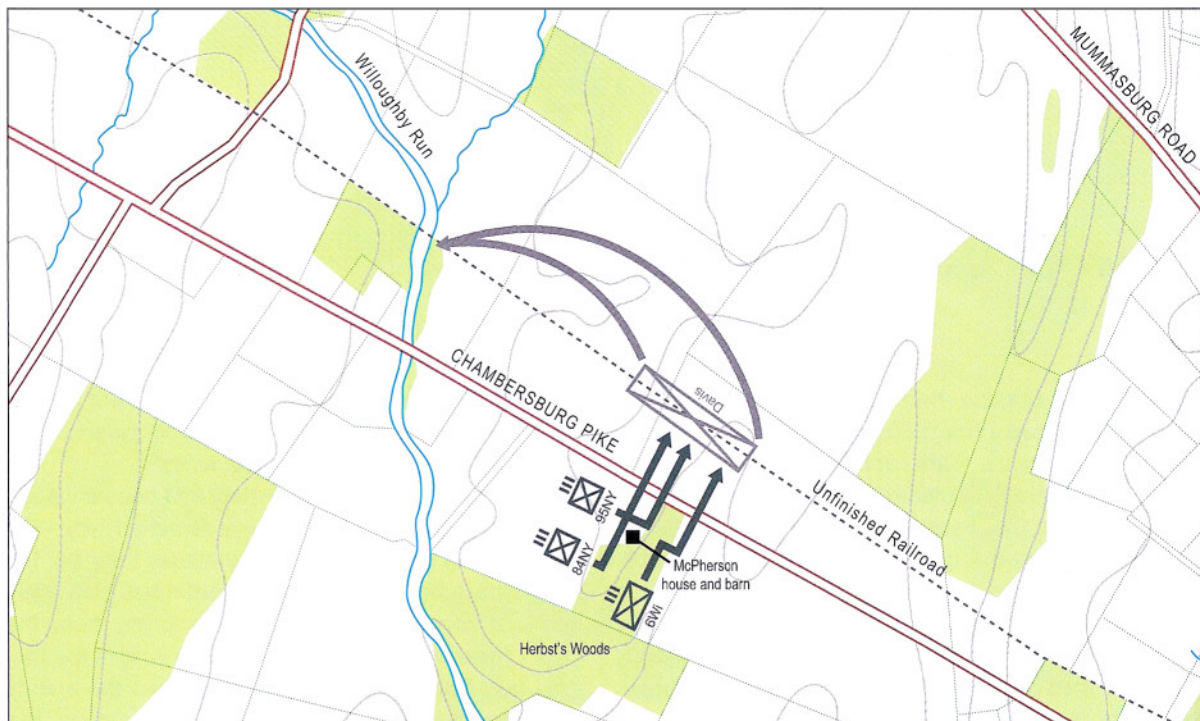
of about 40 yards. Only then did the regiment retreat. About half of the Union soldiers who fought in this combat north of the pike became casualties.

Meanwhile, the 2nd Maine Battery had been engaged in a long-range duel with the Confederate artillery. With the retreat of the Federal infantry across the pike, the battery became isolated. A lieutenant ran to Hall to tell him that rebel infantry were approaching from the flank. These were Davis' men, attacking from the railroad cut. Double-shotted canister slowed the enemy and allowed Hall to extricate five of his six guns. But the battery lost 22 men killed and wounded along with 34 horses.

The 147th New York's unauthorised stand allowed the Brigade's 84th New York and 95th New York to change front and march on Davis' men. The Iron



| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|------|------|------|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 0800 hrs | 0900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 |
| pages 92-93 | | | | 71-74 & 74-75 | | | | | | |



Brigade's 6th Wisconsin joined in this movement.

The westerners saw "a long line of yelling Confederates" pursuing Cutler's men. They rested their muskets on a rail fence along the Chambersburg Pike and fired a deadly volley into the rebel flank. This fire checked the Confederates. The rebels ran to the shelter of the railroad cut.

Due to the personal initiative of the commanders of the 6th Wisconsin and 84th New York, the Federals mounted a coordinated advance against Davis' men. About 900 Union soldiers charged toward the cut.

The Confederate fire assailed the charging Federals. The 6th Wisconsin lost 180 men during an advance of only 175 paces. The three Union regiments arrived at the cut to look down and see hundreds of Confederate faces. A Wisconsin adjutant led about 20 men to the cut's eastern end to seal it off. The Union soldiers began calling out, "Throw down your muskets! Down with your muskets!"

Lieutenant-Colonel Rufus Dawes sought out the opposing commander. "Who are you?" inquired Confederate Major John Blair.

Dawes replied, "I command this regiment. Surrender or I will fire." Silently, Blair handed over his sword.

Meanwhile, upon spying the colours of the 2nd

Approx. 1100 hours - Following the success of Davis' Confederates against Cutler's Brigade, the rebels come under fire from across the Chambersburg Pike and take shelter in the railroad cut. Unknown to them three Federal regiments had changed front to the north and charge with devastating results. Davis' command is so mauled that it will be out of action until July 3.

Mississippi, "a heroic ambition" consumed some Wisconsin soldiers. They charged the flag and a furious hand to hand grapple ensued. Eventually a Wisconsin corporal seized the colours, but the fight was so intense that he threw it down, placed one foot atop it, and continued to load and fire his musket three more times. Then, when the rebels surrendered, he turned the trophy over to Dawes.

The 6th Wisconsin captured seven officers and 225 men. The 84th New York and 95th New York captured scores more. By 1130 hours it was over. Cutler's Brigade and the 6th Wisconsin had shattered Davis' Brigade. Like Archer's Brigade, it would not return to combat until July 3.

The action at the railroad cut ended the morning phase of the battle for McPherson's Ridge.

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|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---------------|------|------|
| 0800 hrs | 0900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 |
| pages 92-93 | | | | | | | | 71-74 & 74-75 | | |

I CORPS' BATTLES

July 1 - 1600 - 1630 hrs

The Defence of Seminary Ridge

After the Federals repelled Heth's first attempt to seize McPherson's Ridge, a lull descended on the field west of Gettysburg. Around 1400 hours, Robinson's Division, supported by Cutler, engaged the Confederates belonging to Rodes' Division along Oak Ridge. During this action they inflicted severe losses to O'Neill's and Iverson's Brigades.

An hour later, Heth renewed his assault against McPherson's Ridge. The Iron Brigade, alongside I Corps' 3rd Division, fought to hold the ridge. Confederate artillery had achieved fire superiority. It drove the Union artillery rearward, but the infantry stood firm. An officer in the 19th Indiana reported that "no rebel crossed that stream [Willoughby Run] and lived."

Then, about 1530 hours, the Confederates belonging to Daniel's Brigade of Rodes' Division charged the rail-

road cut from the north. Here the 3rd Division's 2nd Brigade, Colonel Roy Stone's "Bucktails", conducted a desperate defence that initially held Daniel at bay.

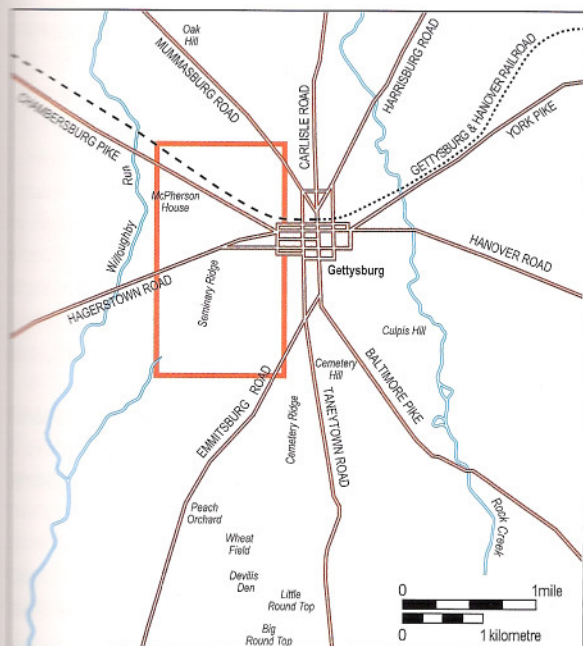
Slowly Pettigrew's Brigade drove the Iron Brigade back through Herbst's Woods. A Wisconsin soldier called "every tree...a breastwork, every log a barricade, every bush a cover." A Confederate officer reported, "On this second line, the fighting was terrible - our men advancing, the enemy stubbornly resisting, until the two lines were pouring volleys into each other at a distance not greater than 20 paces."

The Federal position on McPherson's Ridge collapsed around 1545 hours when the rebels outflanked the 3rd Division's 1st Brigade, which was en echelon to the left and rear of the Iron Brigade. The Iron Brigade conducted a fighting withdrawal to Seminary Ridge. There, the "shattered remains of the Iron Brigade", as General Doubleday described them, manned some hastily constructed breastworks near the Seminary that had been built by the 2nd Division's 1st Brigade.

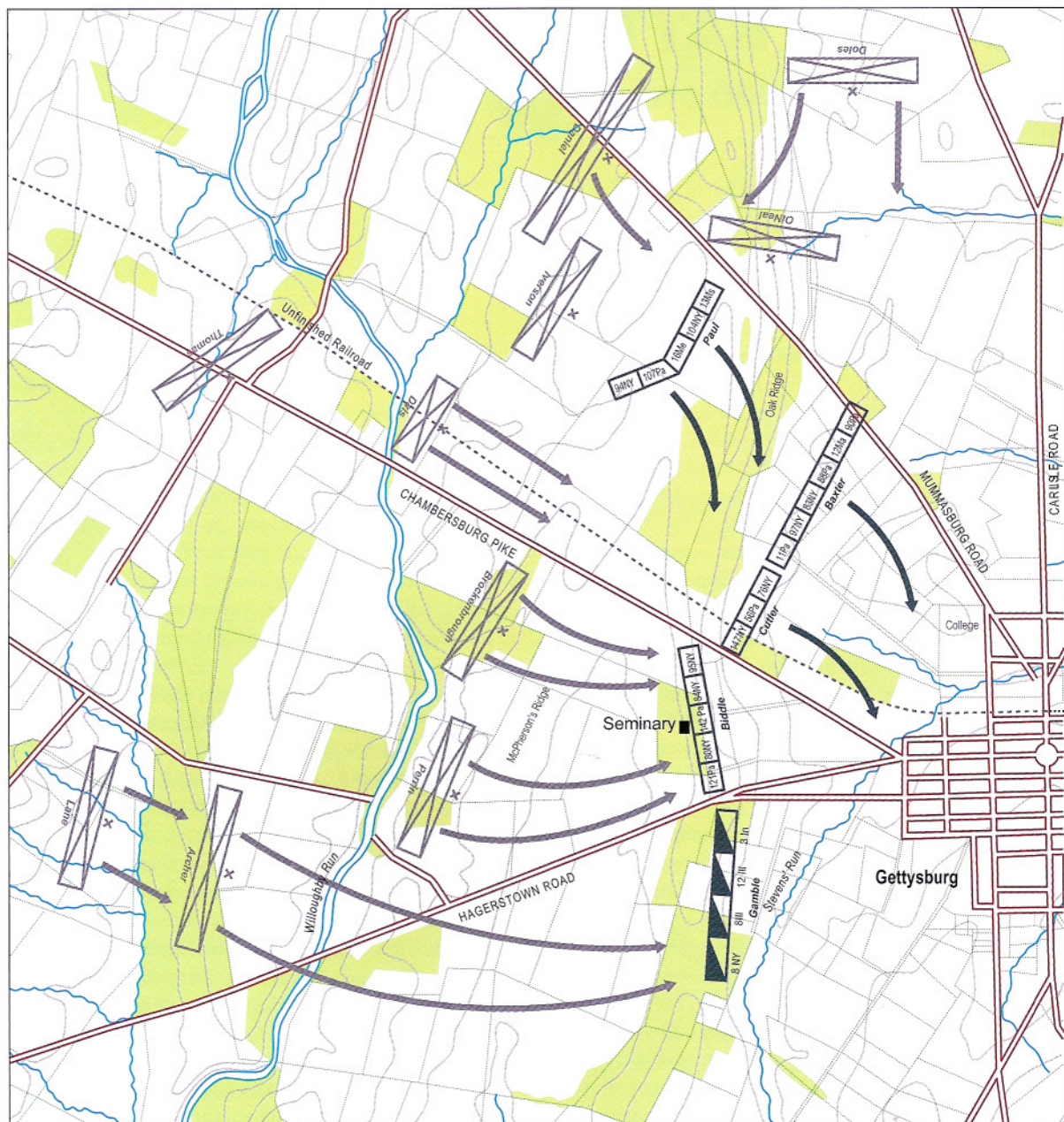
Simultaneously, Stone's Brigade fell back in good order to a peach orchard on Seminary Ridge, just south of the Chambersburg Pike. Chapman Biddle, who had taken over from Rowley to command the 3rd Division's 1st Brigade, also led his brigade across the 500 yards separating McPherson's and Seminary Ridges to join in the defence.

The Union position on Seminary Ridge spanned about 600 yards between the Chambersburg Pike and the Hagerstown Road. The Seminary itself stood about in the middle of the line. General Doubleday, who had assumed command after Reynolds' death, deployed his units from left to right in the brigade order: Biddle, Meredith, Stone, Baxter, Cutler, Paul.

Shortly after 1600 hours, Pender's fresh Division assaulted Seminary Ridge.



| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---------------|------|------|
| 0800 hrs | 0900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 |
| pages 92-93 | | | | | | | | 71-74 & 74-75 | | |



Battery B, 4th U.S. Artillery occupied a position at the eastern end of the railroad cut. Initially, crews trained their Napoleons west to defend the cut and the Chambersburg Pike. "First we could see the tips of their color-staffs coming up over the little ridge, then the points of their bayonets, and then the Johnnies themselves, coming on with a steady tramp, tramp, and with loud yells." When Pender's Confederates

1600 hours - Pender's fresh Confederate Division begins its assault on Seminary Ridge. To the north the remnants of the Federal I Corps prepare to race for the safety of Cemetery Hill.

draw near, three pieces faced south and delivered double-shotted canister into the flank of Scales' battle line.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---------------|------|------|
| 0800 hrs | 0900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 |
| pages 92-93 | | | | | | | | 71-74 & 74-75 | | |

Simultaneously a mass of guns around the Seminary itself fired into the charging Confederates. Packed close together, with only five yards between pieces, the three still serviceable ordnance rifles of the 1st Pennsylvania Light, six Napoleons of the 5th Maine Battery, and a rifled section of Battery L, 1st New York, pounded the enemy infantry. Nearby, the balance of Battery L fired as well. It seemed to one observer "as if every lanyard was pulled by the same hand."

General Scales described the Federal fire as "a most terrific fire of grape and shell on our flank, and grape and musketry in our front." The 7th Wisconsin's colonel reported that the rebel "ranks went down like grass before the scythe." Soldiers of the 6th Wisconsin, who were supporting Battery B, fired volley after volley, yelling "Come on, Johnny! Come on!" Aided by the frenzied, but depleted infantry, the Union artillery repelled Scales' charge.

South of the Seminary, Perrin's Confederates assaulted the Iron Brigade and Biddle's Brigade. Perrin described the defenders' volleys as "the most destructive fire" he had ever witnessed.

Weight of numbers told. Perrin skilfully reorganised his men to break through Biddle's line. The Confederates then poured a deadly enfilade fire into the Union position, rendering it untenable.

The Confederate breakthrough could not be stemmed. As Wadsworth reported, "Outflanked on both right and left, heavily pressed in front, and my ammunition nearly exhausted...I ordered the command to retire."

Cutler's Brigade along with the 6th Wisconsin and a section of the regular battery, delayed the Confederates long enough to permit Robinson's 2nd Division to extricate itself. Meanwhile, engulfed on three sides, the Iron Brigade continued resolutely to hold its position. A Michigan captain found the 24th's colours gripped in the arms of a dying man. Nearby, a wounded sergeant used his one intact hand and his teeth to tear cartridges so his comrades could maintain the fight.

When Union officers decided to withdraw from Seminary Ridge, Colonel Wainwright, commander of I Corps Artillery Brigade, somehow did not receive the order. Consequently, the batteries had to improvise, each section limbering and moving rearward as fast as possible. The rebels shot down numerous horses, compelling the Regulars of Battery B to abandon three caissons while the New Yorkers of Battery L had to leave behind a 3-inch rifle.



Troops of Biddle's Brigade and the Iron Brigade retire under the rebel onslaught at the Seminary.

Battery B suffered the second highest casualty total of any Federal battery during the three-day action. Out of 90 men, seven were killed or mortally wounded and at least 29 others received wounds. When the gunners had to kill some of their crippled horses, they needed to borrow revolvers because they had used up their own ammunition defending themselves. Overall, the Artillery Brigade lost about 80 men and a similar number of horses during July 1. These were significant losses but the Brigade escaped as a formed fighting unit and would contribute during the next two days.

The Iron Brigade had sacrificed dearly to defend first McPherson's Ridge and then its position at the Seminary. Colonel Henry Morrow of the 24th Michigan wrote, "The field over which we fought, from our first line of battle in McPherson's [Herbst's] woods to the barricade near the seminary, was strewn with the killed and wounded." About 65% of the Iron Brigade were casualties, very few of whom were captured. Individual regimental percentages demonstrate the severity of the carnage: 2nd Wisconsin, 77%; 19th Indiana, 72 %; 7th Wisconsin, 52%; 6th Wisconsin, 48%. At its first battle the 24th Michigan suffered an astounding 80% casualty rate.

I Corps would lose prisoners while retiring from Seminary Ridge and through Gettysburg. Overall, I Corps' heroic stand cost it about 3,368 killed and wounded and 2,162 missing.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---------------|------|------|
| 0800 hrs | 0900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 |
| pages 92-93 | | | | | | | | 71-74 & 74-75 | | |

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

II U.S. ARMY CORPS

II Corps organised on March 13, 1862 under the command of Brigadier-General Edwin Sumner. It moved to the Peninsula and took part in the so-called Siege of Yorktown. At this time it consisted of two divisions with an effective strength of about 18,000



Major-General Winfield Scott Hancock at 39 possessed an imposing physical presence, courage and a good nature. The West Pointer and career soldier was well-regarded by peers and subordinates alike.

II CORPS

*Major-General Winfield Scott Hancock/
Brigadier-General John F. Gibbon/
Major-General Winfield Scott Hancock*
(Corps deployed at Gettysburg late on July 1 but not engaged)

First Division

Brigadier-General John C. Caldwell

Second Division

*Brigadier-General John F. Gibbon/
Brigadier-General William F. Harrow/
Brigadier-General John F. Gibbon*

Third Division

Brigadier-General Alexander Hays

II Corps Artillery

Captain John G. Hazzard

II CORPS HEADQUARTERS 6 Staff and Field Officers

Escort

6th New York Volunteer Cavalry Regiment

Captain Riley Johnson

64 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. D and K.

men. During the Seven Days' Battles it lost 201 killed, 1,195 wounded, and 1,024 missing. This marked the first entries on a butcher's bill that was to exceed that of any other corps in Federal service.

Augmented by a 3rd Division, it was severely engaged at Antietam. About one-third of its 15,000 effectives became casualties on this field. It was a loss rate more than double that of any other corps during this action.

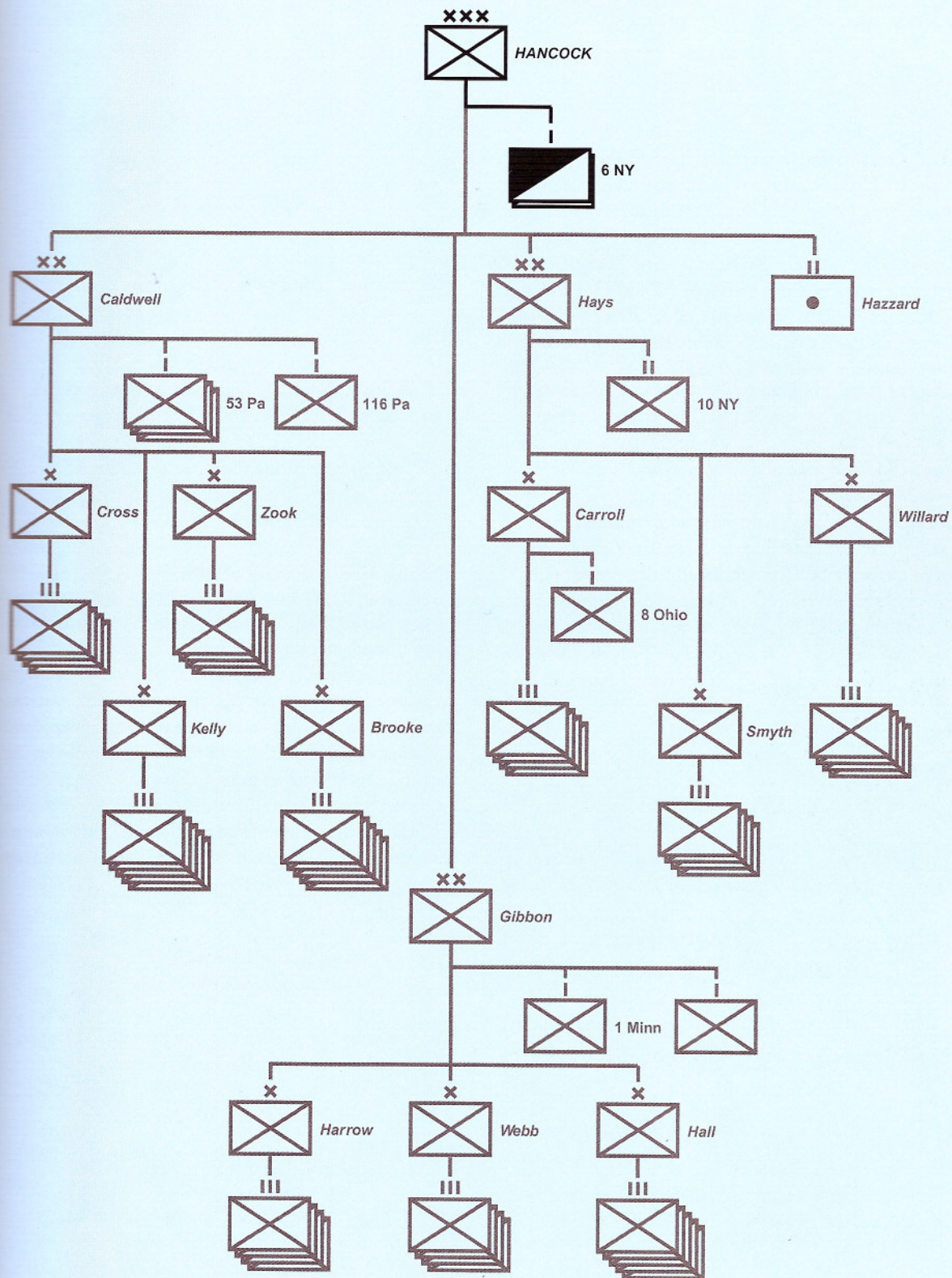
With Sumner promoted, Major-General Darius Couch led II Corps at Fredericksburg. The Corps formed division columns and futilely assaulted Marye's Heights on December 13, 1862. Again its losses were horrific; 412 killed; 3,214 wounded and 488 missing.

At Chancellorsville it was only moderately engaged. Major-General Winfield Hancock rose from command of the Corps' 1st Division to replace Couch after the Chancellorsville Campaign. He was an inspirational, front-line officer; well-known, liked and respected by his men. Hancock and Reynolds were the best tacticians among the Army's corps commanders.

II US Corps Casualties at Gettysburg 1st July 1863

Corps not engaged

II U.S. ARMY CORPS - GETTYSBURG - July 1



II U.S. Army Corps – 1st Division



The 1st Division accumulated more men killed and wounded than any other division in the entire Union army. It fought in the Peninsula under the command of Brigadier-General Israel Richardson. When Richardson died at its head during the Battle of Antietam, the senior brigadier, Brigadier-General John Caldwell, briefly took charge before being replaced at battle's end by General Hancock.

Under Hancock's command, the Division charged Marye's Heights during the Battle of Fredericksburg. It suffered 2,024 casualties, about half of II Corps' stupendous losses. Likewise, the Division endured the bulk of the Corps' losses at Chancellorsville where it suffered 1,097 casualties. Here Colonel Nelson Miles, a future Commanding General of the U.S. Army, made most of the tactical arrangements.

By virtue of having been present on numerous battlefields, Caldwell was one of the army's most experienced brigade leaders. Having been a teacher before the war, he had no prior military experience. He had been elected colonel of the 11th Maine in November 1861. Just before the army embarked on the Peninsula

DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS **7 Staff and Field Officers**

Provost Guard

53rd Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry

Lieutenant-Colonel Richards McMichael

70 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. A, B and K.

Co. B, 116th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry

Major St. Clair Agustin Mulholland

32 troops present for duty equipped

Campaign he received a promotion to brigadier-general. He adequately led his brigade through the army's battles of 1862. He ascended to divisional command when Hancock was promoted to lead II Corps. This was a very rare promotion for an officer who had no pre-war military experience. One of his men described him as "an agreeable man and well liked." However, to date Caldwell had never shown any particular tactical acumen.

The Division camped around Uniontown, Maryland on June 30, about 20 miles southeast of Gettysburg. It was the only division in the army to have four brigades at Gettysburg.

1st DIVISION

Brigadier-General John C. Caldwell

1st Brigade 853

2nd Brigade 532

3rd Brigade 975

4th Brigade 851

FIRST BRIGADE

Colonel Edward E. Cross

3 Staff and Field Officers

5th Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Edward Hapgood
179 troops present for duty equipped

61st Regiment New York State Volunteers (Clinton Guards)

Lieutenant-Colonel Knut Oscar Broady
104 troops present for duty equipped

81st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry

Colonel Henry Boyd McKeen
175 troops present for duty equipped

148th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry

Colonel Henry Boyd McKeen
392 troops present for duty equipped

SECOND BRIGADE (The Irish Brigade)

Colonel Patrick Kelly
2 Staff and Field Officers

28th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry

Colonel Richard Byrnes
224 troops present for duty equipped

63rd Regiment New York State Volunteers

(3rd Regiment, Irish Brigade)
Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Charles Bentley
75 troops present for duty equipped

69th Regiment New York State Volunteers

(1st Regiment, Irish Brigade)
Captain Richard Moroney
75 troops present for duty equipped

88th Regiment New York State Volunteers

(5th Regiment, Irish Brigade)
Captain Denis Francis Burke
90 troops present for duty equipped

116th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry

Major St. Clair Agustin Mulholland
66 troops present for duty equipped

THIRD BRIGADE

Brigadier-General Samuel Kosciuszko Zook
4 Staff and Field Officers

52nd Regiment New York State Volunteers (Sigel Rifles)

*Lieutenant-Colonel Charles
Godfrey Freudenberg*
134 troops present for duty equipped

57th Regiment New York State Volunteers (Zook's Voltigeurs)

Lieutenant-Colonel Alford B. Chapman
175 troops present for duty equipped

66th Regiment New York State Volunteers (Governor's Guard)

Colonel Orlando Harriman Morris
147 troops present for duty equipped

140th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry

Colonel Richard Petit Roberts
515 troops present for duty equipped

FOURTH BRIGADE

Colonel John Rutter Brooke
1 Staff Officer

27th Regiment Connecticut Infantry Volunteers

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Czar Merwin
75 troops present for duty equipped

2nd Regiment Delaware Volunteers

Colonel William P. Baily
234 troops present for duty equipped

64th Regiment New York State Volunteers

(1st Cattaraugus Regiment)
Colonel Daniel G. Bingham
204 troops present for duty equipped

53rd Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry

Lieutenant-Colonel Richards McMichael
135 troops present for duty equipped

145th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry

Colonel Hiram Loomis Brown
202 troops present for duty equipped

II U.S. Army Corps - 2nd Division



Under the command of Brigadier-General John Sedgwick, the 2nd Division campaigned in the Peninsula. It fought at both the Battle of Seven Pines and during the Seven Days' Battles. Uninvolved



Brigadier-General John Gibbon, a 36 year-old West Point graduate and instructor, became a skilled career soldier. He stayed with the U.S. Army while his North Carolina brothers served the South.

in battle during the Second Bull Run Campaign, it suffered terribly at Antietam. Here, under the personal leadership of corps commander General Sumner, it conducted a poorly conceived advance on the Dunker Church. Engulfed on three sides, it retired after losing about 2,200 men.

2nd DIVISION

Brigadier-General John F. Gibbon
Brigadier-General William F. Harrow
Brigadier-General John F. Gibbon

1st Brigade 1,346
2nd Brigade 1,224
3rd Brigade 922

DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS 6 Staff and Field Officers

Provost Guard

Co. C, 1st Minnesota
Volunteer Infantry Regiment
Brigadier-General William F. Harrow
 56 troops present for duty equipped

1st Company
Massachusetts Sharpshooters
Captain William Plumer
 42 troops present for duty equipped

Brigadier-General Oliver Howard commanded the Division at Fredericksburg. It formed the rearmost division in the three-division column that struck Marye's Heights. It lost 895 men during this futile charge.

At the beginning of the Chancellorsville Campaign, the 2nd Division remained in its camps at Falmouth to help deceive Confederate observers. Then it supported Sedgwick's VI Corps but was only lightly engaged.

During this campaign it was led by Brigadier-General John Gibbon, the officer who would take it to Gettysburg. The Division was fortunate in having an experienced and extremely able commander.

However, because General Meade trusted him, twice during the Battle of Gettysburg Gibbon would be assigned elsewhere. Worse, Gibbon relieved two of his brigadiers on battle's eve, compelling two-thirds of his men to fight under new, untested commanders.

FIRST BRIGADE

Brigadier-General William F. Harrow
 3 Staff and Field Officers

19th Regiment Maine
Volunteer Infantry
Colonel Francis Edward Heath
 439 troops present for duty equipped

15th Regiment Massachusetts
Volunteer Infantry
Colonel George Hull Ward
 239 troops present for duty equipped

1st Minnesota Volunteer Infantry
Regiment
Colonel William Colvill, Jr.
 330 troops present for duty equipped

82nd Regiment New York State
Volunteers (2nd Militia)
Lieutenant-Colonel James Huston
 335 troops present for duty equipped

SECOND BRIGADE

(The Philadelphia Brigade)

Brigadier-General Alexander Stewart Webb

3 Staff and Field Officers

16 Band

69th Regiment Pennsylvania

Volunteer Infantry

Colonel Dennis O'Kane

284 troops present for duty equipped

72nd Regiment Pennsylvania

Volunteer Infantry

Colonel DeWitt Clinton Baxter

380 troops present for duty equipped

71st Regiment Pennsylvania

Volunteer Infantry

Colonel Richard Penn Smith, Jr.

261 troops present for duty equipped

106th Regiment Pennsylvania

Volunteer Infantry

Lieutenant-Colonel William Lovering Curry

280 troops present for duty equipped

THIRD BRIGADE

Colonel Norman Jonathan Hall

2 Staff and Field Officers

19th Regiment Massachusetts

Volunteer Infantry

Colonel Arthur Forrester Devereaux

163 troops present for duty equipped

42nd Regiment New York State

Volunteers (Tammany Regiment)

Colonel James Edward Mallon

197 troops present for duty equipped

20th Regiment Massachusetts

Volunteer Infantry

Colonel Paul Joseph Revere

243 troops present for duty equipped

7th Regiment Michigan

Volunteer Infantry

Lieutenant-Colonel Amos E. Steele, Jr.

165 troops present for duty equipped

59th Regiment New York State

Volunteers (Union Guards)

Lieutenant-Colonel Max A. Thoman

152 troops present for duty equipped

II U.S. Army Corps - 3rd Division



The 3rd Division joined II Corps while the army was on the march north to oppose Lee's invasion of Maryland. At that time it comprised three brigades

3rd DIVISION

Brigadier-General Alexander Hays

1st Brigade 977

2nd Brigade 1,269

3rd Brigade 1,508

commanded by Brigadier-General William French. Elements of all three brigades would be represented by the Division's first two brigades at Gettysburg.

During the Battle of Antietam the Division furiously assaulted the Confederate centre and lost 1,750 men.

At Fredericksburg, the Division led II Corps' assault against the impregnable Confederate position atop Marye's Heights. Again it suffered staggering casualties, losing 1,153 men.

The 3rd Division, along with the 1st Division, took part in Hooker's grand flank march into the Wilderness during

FIRST BRIGADE

Colonel Samuel Sprigg Carroll
7 Staff Officer and Field Officers

Provost Guard

Captain Alfred Craig
36 troops present for duty equipped

14th Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry

Colonel John Coons
191 troops present for duty equipped

4th Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regiment

Lieutenant-Colonel Leonard Willard Carpenter
299 troops present for duty equipped

8th Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regiment

Lieutenant-Colonel Franklin Sawyer
209 troops present for duty equipped

7th West Virginia Infantry Regiment

Lieutenant-Colonel Jonathan Hopkins Lockwood
235 troops present for duty equipped

DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS 8 Staff and Field Officers

Provost Guard

10th Infantry Battalion New York State Volunteers

Major George Faulkner Hopper
82 troops present for duty equipped

Brigadier-General Alexander Hays, 44, was a restless and reckless man of many careers, including several army stints and graduation from West Point. He was, however, an inspired front-line leader.



SECOND BRIGADE

Colonel Thomas Alfred Smyth
2 Staff and Field Officers

14th Regiment Connecticut Infantry Volunteers

Major Theodore Grenville Ellis
172 troops present for duty equipped

1st Regiment Delaware Volunteers

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Paul Harris
251 troops present for duty equipped

12th New Jersey Volunteer Infantry Regiment

Major John T. Hill
444 troops present for duty equipped

108th Regiment New York State Volunteers (Rochester Regiment)

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Edwin Pierce
200 troops present for duty equipped

THIRD BRIGADE
Colonel George Lamb Willard
 2 Staff and Field Officers

39th Regiment New York State Volunteers (Garibaldi Guards)

Major Hugo Hildebrandt

269 troops present for duty equipped

111th Regiment New York State Volunteers

Colonel Clinton Dugald MacDougall

390 troops present for duty equipped

125th Regiment New York State Volunteers

Lieutenant-Colonel Levin Crandell

392 troops present for duty equipped

126th Regiment New York State Volunteers

Colonel Eliakim Sherrill

455 troops present for duty equipped

the Chancellorsville Campaign. Although operating on the defensive, it still lost 686 men.

Three days before the Battle of Gettysburg began, French was transferred. Brigadier-General Alexander Hays added his brigade to French's former command and, by virtue of seniority, assumed divisional command. Such hasty improvisation was all too common among the units of the Army of the Potomac on the way to Gettysburg.

The Division was fortunate in that Hays was an experienced combat veteran. He had raised and led a Pennsylvania regiment at Seven Pines and performed well. At the battle of Glendale on June 30, 1862, he led a determined bayonet charge and was singled out in dispatches.

His regiment nearly broke Stonewall Jackson's line at Second Manassas. Hays' leg was shattered by a bullet

departed Frederick at 1300 hours and did not make camp until 0300 hours the next day, having covered an impressive 30 miles.

II ARMY CORPS ARTILLERY BRIGADE

Captain John G. Hazzard

4 Staff and Field Officers

**Battery B, 1st New York Light Artillery
 (14th New York Battery attached)**

Lieutenant Albert S. Sheldon

(117 troops present for duty equipped)
 6 pieces

Battery A, 1st Rhode Island Artillery

Captain William Albert Arnold

(117 troops present for duty equipped)
 6 pieces

Battery B, 1st Rhode Island Artillery

Lieutenant Thomas Frederic Brown

(129 troops present for duty equipped)
 6 pieces

Battery I, 1st United States Artillery

Lieutenant George Augustus Woodruff

(112 troops present for duty equipped)
 6 pieces

Battery A, 4th United States Artillery

Lieutenant Alonzo Hereford Cushing

(126 troops present for duty equipped)
 6 pieces



**Camp flag of the 108th
 Regiment New York
 State Volunteers.**

and he was out of action until the spring of 1863. Hays recovered to command what would become the Division's 3rd Brigade, the "band-box" soldiers of the detested "Harper's Ferry Brigade" inside the Washington, D.C. defences when Lee's invasion began.

Upon ascending to divisional command, he was ignorant about two-thirds of his men and untested at this command level. Although a West Point graduate, he decried strategy as "a humbug. Next thing to cowardice." Whether or not this attitude was the stuff of divisional leadership was an open question as the Division marched to Gettysburg.

Like many units, the Division endured some hard-marching on the road to Gettysburg. On June 29 it

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

III U.S. ARMY CORPS

III Corps organised on March 13, 1862 under the command of Brigadier-General Samuel Heintzelman. It was sent to the Peninsula and participated in the so-called siege of Yorktown. Its present for duty strength in April was 34,663. Thereafter, its strength steadily declined as it fought at virtually all of the army's battles in 1862 and 1863. When Porter's Division transferred out of the Corps, only two divisions commanded by Hooker and Kearny remained. They were two of the army's most aggressive leaders and the Corps' battle experience reflected this.

III Corps spearheaded the army's pursuit after the evacuation of Yorktown. The May 5, 1862 Battle of Williamsburg cost the Corps 2,002 casualties. Of the battles near Richmond, III Corps participated in Fair Oaks, Oak Grove, Glendale, and Malvern Hill. At Fair Oaks it lost 209 killed, 945 wounded, and 91 missing. Its cumulative losses during the Seven Days' Battles were 158 killed, 1,021 wounded and 794 missing.

At the Battle of Second Bull Run the Corps unsuccessfully assaulted Stonewall Jackson's position behind the railroad embankment. Kearny's Division fought at the confused, evening Battle of Chantilly. During the Second Bull Run Campaign the Corps lost 260 killed, 1,525 wounded and 453 missing.

Battle-depleted, the Corps remained behind the Washington defences during the Antietam Campaign.

III CORPS

Major-General Daniel Edgar Sickles
(Corps arrived at Gettysburg late on July 1 but did not deploy)

First Division

Major-General David Bell Birney

Second Division

Brigadier-General

Andrew Atkinson Humphreys

III Corps Artillery

Captain George E. Randolph

III CORPS HEADQUARTERS 9 Staff and Field Officers

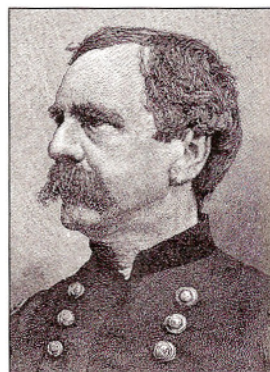
Escort

**Co. A, 6th New York Volunteer
Regiment of Cavalry**

Major William Elliott Beardsley

51 troops present for duty equipped

Major-General Daniel Edgar Sickles, a 44-year-old with a lurid history, was a lawyer and politician. He raised a regiment in part to live down his murder of his wife's lover.



At Fredericksburg it was again a three-division corps. Moderately engaged, it lost another 1,184 men.

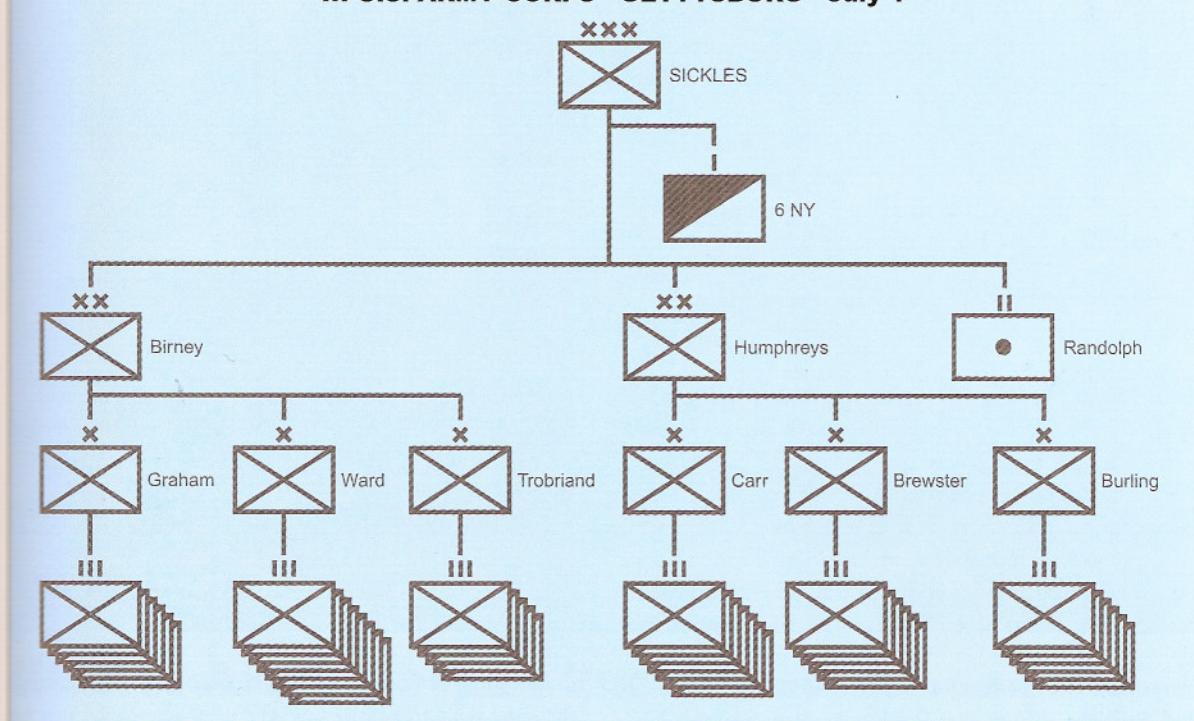
In February 1863 it received a new commander, the flamboyant but erratic Major-General Daniel Sickles. Sickles led the Corps through some of the hardest combat at Chancellorsville. Here it lost 378 killed, 2,634 wounded, and 1,090 missing, about 25% of its strength.

July 1 found the Corps 10 miles south of Gettysburg guarding the army's left flank.

III US Corps Casualties at Gettysburg 1st July 1863

Corps not engaged

III U.S. ARMY CORPS - GETTYSBURG - July 1



III U.S. Army Corps - 1st Division



The 1st Division was led into its first actions under the command of one of the army's fighting generals, Brigadier-General Philip Kearny. Numbered as the 3rd Division during the Peninsula Campaign, it first fought at the Battle of Williamsburg. At its next battle, Fair Oaks, two of its brigades carried the bulk of the corps' fighting and suffered severely. The Division lost 1,090 men in this battle.

During the Seven Days' Battles, the Division fought at Oak Grove on June 25, Glendale on June 30, and Malvern Hill on July 1. Its 1st Brigade suffered more casualties than any other in the corps.

The Division departed the Peninsula on August 20,

1862. As troops arrived in Alexandria, they shuttled to reinforce Pope's Army of Virginia. It fought along the Federal right flank at Second Bull Run. Then, in the dusk of September 1, at the Battle of Chantilly, it lost its commanding general to enemy fire. The Division was so battered that it retired behind the Washington defences to rest and refit during the Antietam Campaign.

Major-General David Bell Birney, 38, was a successful lawyer. Cold and formal in manner, and lacking military experience, he was nevertheless a competent divisional commander.



1st DIVISION
Major-General David Bell Birney
4 Staff and Field Officers

1st Brigade 1,516
2nd Brigade 2,188
3rd Brigade 1,387

Following Kearny's death, the officer who was to lead the Division at Gettysburg, David Birney, assumed

FIRST BRIGADE

Brigadier-General Charles Kinnaird Graham
1 Staff Officer

57th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry

Colonel Peter Sides

207 troops present for duty equipped

63rd Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry

Major John Anderson Danks

246 troops present for duty equipped

68th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry

Colonel Andrew Hart Tippin

320 troops present for duty equipped

105th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry

Colonel Calvin Augustus Craig

274 troops present for duty equipped

114th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry (Collis' Zouaves de Afrique)

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Fernandez Cavada

259 troops present for duty equipped

141st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry

Colonel Henry John Madill

209 troops present for duty equipped

command. He had fought at the head of the Division's 2nd Brigade during the Peninsula and Second Bull Run Campaigns. He was combat tested and knew and was known by his men.

Although in reserve at Fredericksburg, the Division still suffered 940 casualties. At Chancellorsville, the 1st Division was in the thick of the fighting, losing more men than any other in the army.

SECOND BRIGADE

Brigadier-General John Henry Hobart Ward
6 Staff Officers

20th Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry

Colonel John Wheeler

401 troops present for duty equipped

3rd Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry

Colonel Moses B. Lakeman

210 troops present for duty equipped

4th Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry

Colonel Elijah Walker

287 troops present for duty equipped

86th Regiment New York State Volunteers (Steuben Rangers)

Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin L. Higgins

287 troops present for duty equipped

124th Regiment New York State Volunteers (American Guard)

Colonel Augustus Van Horne Ellis

238 troops present for duty equipped

99th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry

Major John William Moore

277 troops present for duty equipped

1st Regiment of United States Sharpshooters

Colonel Hiram Berdan

313 troops present for duty equipped

2nd Regiment of United States Sharpshooters

Major Homer Richard Stoughton

169 troops present for duty equipped

THIRD BRIGADE

Colonel Philippe Régis Denis de Keredern de Trobriand
1 Staff Officer

17th Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry

Colonel Charles Benjamin Merrill
350 troops present for duty equipped

3rd Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry

Colonel Byron Root Pierce
237 troops present for duty equipped

5th Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry

Lieutenant-Colonel John Pulford
216 troops present for duty equipped

40th Regiment New York State Volunteers (Constitution Guard)

Colonel Thomas Washington Egan
431 troops present for duty equipped

110th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry

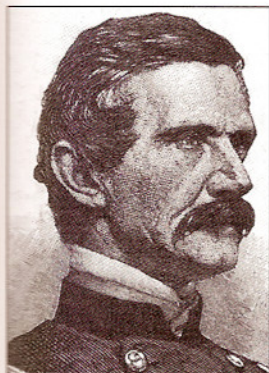
Lieutenant-Colonel David Mattern Jones
152 troops present for duty equipped

III U.S. Army Corps - 2nd Division

The 2nd Division included two of the army's best known brigades; the New Yorkers of the "Excelsior Brigade" and the 3rd, or New Jersey Brigade. Their qualities were tested at the Division's first major engagement. Under the leadership of divisional general Joseph Hooker, these brigades spearheaded the Federal pursuit at the Battle of Williamsburg.

Heavily engaged, the Division suffered three-quarters of the losses suffered by III Corps at this battle. Thereafter, the Division was prominently engaged during the battles outside of Richmond.

The Division departed the Peninsula on August 20,



Brigadier-General Andrew Atkinson Humphreys at 53 was a fighting front-line leader who expected no less of his men. He was a West Point-trained army engineer before the war.

2nd DIVISION**Brigadier-General**

Andrew Atkinson Humphreys
4 Staff and Field Officers

1st Brigade 1,718

2nd Brigade 1,837

3rd Brigade 1,365

1862. As troops arrived in Alexandria, they were shuttled to reinforce Pope's Army of Virginia. The Excelsior Brigade managed to drive the rebels from Bristoe Station on August 27, 1862. At the Second Battle of Bull Run, the Division assaulted Stonewall Jackson's position behind the railroad embankment. Here its 1st Brigade engaged in an epic hand to hand fight with bayonets and clubbed muskets.

Statistics reveal how hard the Division had fought during its first battles. At Yorktown it had numbered about 10,000 men. It had received some 3,000 reinforcements during the campaign. After Second Bull Run only 2,400 men remained to draw rations.

Rested and refitted during the Antietam Campaign, the Division also received a new leader, Brigadier-

FIRST BRIGADE

Brigadier-General Joseph Bradford Carr
2 Staff Officers

1st Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry

Lieutenant-Colonel Clark B. Baldwin
321 troops present for duty equipped

11th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry

Lieutenant-Colonel Porter D. Tripp
286 troops present for duty equipped

16th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry

Lieutenant-Colonel Waldo Merriam
245 troops present for duty equipped

12th Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers

Captain John F. Langley
224 troops present for duty equipped

11th New Jersey Volunteer Infantry Regiment

Colonel Robert McAllister
275 troops present for duty equipped

26th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry

Major Robert Lewis Bodine
365 troops present for duty equipped

84th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry

Lieutenant-Colonel Milton Opp
240 troops guarding trains -
not engaged at Gettysburg

General Daniel Sickles. The Division remained in reserve at Fredericksburg where it lost 99 men.

With Sickles' ascension to command of III Corps,

Major-General Hiram Berry led the Division at Chancellorsville. Here it saw fierce fighting. Among the 1,348 casualties was Berry, who was killed in action.

SECOND BRIGADE **(The Excelsior Brigade)** *Colonel William R. Brewster* 3 Staff and Field Officers

70th Regiment New York State Volunteers **(1st Regiment, Excelsior Brigade)**

Colonel John Egbert Farnum
288 troops present for duty equipped

71st Regiment New York State Volunteers **(2nd Regiment, Excelsior Brigade)**

Colonel Henry Langdon Potter
243 troops present for duty equipped

72nd Regiment New York State Volunteers **(3rd Regiment, Excelsior Brigade)**

Colonel John S. Austin
305 troops present for duty equipped

73rd Regiment New York State Volunteers **(4th Regiment, Excelsior Brigade)**

Major Michael William Burns
349 troops present for duty equipped

74th Regiment New York State Volunteers **(5th Regiment, Excelsior Brigade)**

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Holt
266 troops present for duty equipped

120th Regiment New York State Volunteers **(Washington Guards)**

Lieutenant-Colonel Cornelius Depuy Westbrook
383 troops present for duty equipped

THIRD BRIGADE
(The New Jersey Brigade)
Colonel George Childs Burling
 2 Staff Officers

2nd Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers

Colonel Edward Lyon Bailey
 354 troops present for duty equipped

5th New Jersey Volunteer Infantry Regiment

Colonel William Joyce Sewell
 206 troops present for duty equipped

6th New Jersey Volunteer Infantry Regiment

Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen Rose Gilkyson
 207 troops present for duty equipped

7th New Jersey Volunteer Infantry Regiment

Colonel Louis Raymond Francine
 275 troops present for duty equipped

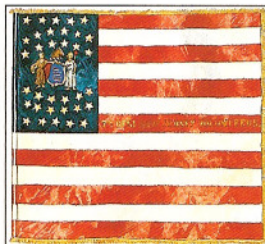
8th New Jersey Volunteer Infantry Regiment

Colonel John Ramsey
 170 troops present for duty equipped

115th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry

Major John Peter Dunne
 151 troops present for duty equipped

Casualties, plus the departure of regiments whose term of enlistment was ended caused a corps-wide consolidation. The original three divisions were reorganised into two. Among the changes was the arrival of Brigadier-General Andrew Humphreys to replace Berry.



Regimental flag of the
 7th New Jersey
 Volunteer Infantry
 Regiment.

III ARMY CORPS ARTILLERY BRIGADE

Captain George E. Randolph
 2 Staff and Field Officers

Battery B

2nd New Jersey Light Artillery
Captain Adoniram Judson Clarke
 (131 troops present for duty equipped)
 6 pieces

Battery D, 1st New York Light Artillery

Captain George Bigelow Winslow
 (116 troops present for duty equipped)
 6 pieces

Battery E

1st Rhode Island Light Artillery
Lieutenant John Knight Bucklyn
 (108 troops present for duty equipped)
 6 pieces

4th Battery New York Light Artillery

Captain James Edward Smith
 (126 troops present for duty equipped)
 6 pieces

Battery K, 4th United States Artillery

Lieutenant Francis Webb Seeley
 (113 troops present for duty equipped)
 6 pieces

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

V U.S. ARMY CORPS

VProvisional Corps was formed on May 18, 1862 in the Peninsula by combining Porter's Division from III Corps with Brigadier-General George Sykes' Division of Regular United States troops. The Corps' first commander was Brigadier-General Fitz

Major-General George Sykes, a West Point-educated career soldier, was at 41 a methodical, stiff officer wholly devoted to army life. He was a competent battlefield commander.



Porter. Later in July, the term "provisional" was dropped and the organisation became a permanent corps.

Its first battle was at Hanover Court House outside Richmond on May 27, 1862. Four days later the Corps reported 17,546 present for duty. McCall's Division of Pennsylvania Reserves joined the Corps on June 14, adding 9,500 men to the ranks.

V CORPS

Major-General George Sykes
(Corps not at Gettysburg on July 1)

First Division

Major-General James Barnes

Second Division

Brigadier-General Romeyn Beck Ayres

Third Division

Brigadier-General Samuel Wylie Crawford

V Corps Artillery

Captain Augustus P. Martin

V CORPS HEADQUARTERS 7 Staff and Field Officers

Provost Guard

12th Regiment New York State Volunteers (Independence Guards)

Captain Henry Wines Rider
109 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. D and E.

17th Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry (162nd Volunteers)

Captain William Thompson
78 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. D and H.

McClellan left V Corps north of the Chickahominy River while the rest of his army inched forward toward Richmond on the river's south side. Its isolated position invited attack. On June 26 at Mechanicsville, and again the next day at Gaines' Mill, the Corps desperately resisted assaults from almost the entire Confederate army. It fought superbly, losing 6,837 men at Gaines' Mill.

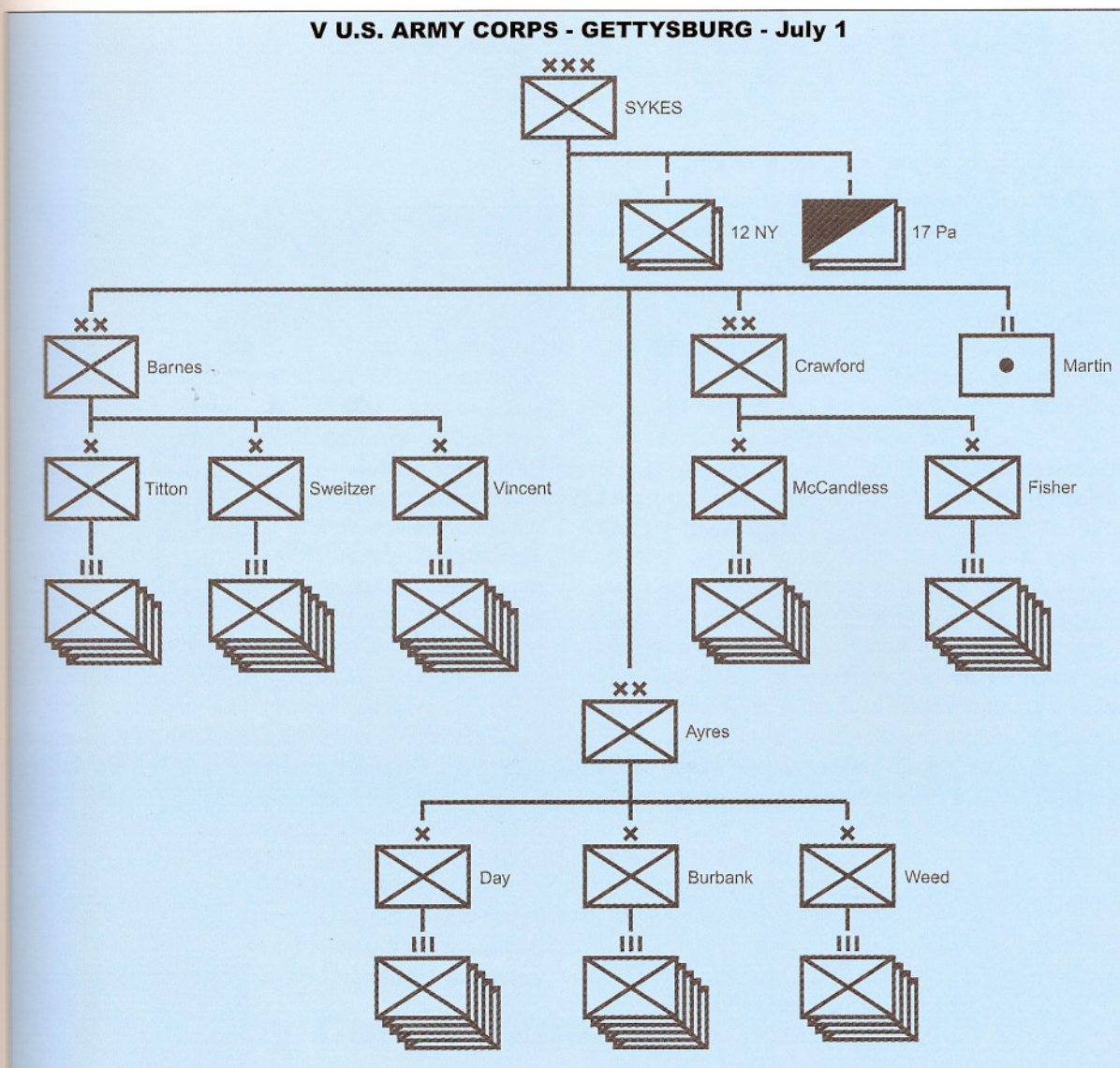
McCall's Division engaged at Glendale on June 30 and portions of the Corps fought at Malvern Hill the next day. For the entire Seven Days' Battles, V Corps lost 995 killed, 3,805 wounded, and 2,801 captured.

This amounted to about half the casualties suffered by the Army of the Potomac. The Corps had entered

V US Corps Casualties at Gettysburg 1st July 1863

Corps not engaged

V U.S. ARMY CORPS - GETTYSBURG - July 1



the campaign untested, and finished it as the army's premier combat formation.

With the return of McCall's Division to its parent formation, the Corps reduced to a two-division organization. V Corps played a pivotal role during the Second Bull Run Campaign. It arrived at Aquia Creek on August 22 and hastened to reinforce Pope's army. Seven days later, Porter failed to implement Pope's instructions, an omission for which he was first court-martialed and then, 20 years later, exonerated.

The Corps assaulted Stonewall Jackson's right the next day but then was bowled over by Longstreet's flank assault. The Corps suffered severely, losing 331 killed, 1,362 wounded and 456 missing.

It remained in reserve at Antietam although most of Sykes' Division saw piecemeal commitment. Brigadier-

General Daniel Butterfield replaced Porter and led the Corps at Fredericksburg. Here it swelled again to three divisions with the addition of a newly-recruited division of nine-months' men. The Corps participated in the futile charges against Marye's Heights and lost 206 killed, 1,669 wounded and 300 missing.

Major-General George Meade commanded the Corps at Chancellorsville. Following that battle the terms of enlistment of the Corps' 3rd Division expired.

However, when Lee invaded the North the Division of Pennsylvania Reserves, who had been guarding the Washington defences, petitioned to return to the field army and, accordingly, they rejoined V Corps. With Meade's promotion to command of the Army of the Potomac, Sykes ascended to corps' command and was to lead it at Gettysburg.

V U.S. Army Corps - 1st Division



The Division first served on the Peninsula as part of III Corps under the command of Brigadier-General Fitz Porter. Re-assigned to V Corps in May 1862, it was led by Brigadier-General George Morell. The Division attacked an isolated Confederate detachment at Hanover Court House on May 27, 1862 and won a small victory. Thereafter it participated with distinction in the Corps' battles around Richmond. During the Seven Days' Battles it endured 3,020 casualties.

At the Battle of Second Bull Run only two brigades entered the action. Here the 1st Brigade lost 576 men and the 3rd Brigade, 590. Antietam also saw the Division fail to operate as an intact organization. Only the 1st Brigade saw severe combat, losing 321 men.

Brigadier-General Charles Griffin commanded the Division at Fredericksburg. Here it participated in the slaughter at Marye's Heights, losing 923 men to no purpose.

The Division was only lightly engaged at Chancellorsville. When Griffin went on sick leave after that battle, the senior brigadier, James Barnes, ascended to divisional command. At age 61 years, he

DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS 4 Staff and Field Officers

Brigadier-General James Barnes at 61 was one of the oldest generals in the army. He had left an instructor's post at West Point to become a railroad executive, rejoining the army at the outbreak of war.



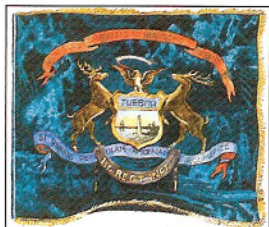
was elderly for active field command. Moreover, the only real combat he had seen was at Fredericksburg.

July 1 found the Division on the march to Hanover, Pennsylvania, about 13 miles southeast of the battlefield of Gettysburg.

1st DIVISION *Brigadier-General James Barnes*

1st Brigade 655
2nd Brigade 1,423
3rd Brigade 1,336

Battle flag of the 1st
Regiment Michigan
Volunteer Infantry.



FIRST BRIGADE

Colonel William Stowell Tilton
1 Staff Officer

**18th Regiment Massachusetts
Volunteer Infantry**
Colonel Joseph Hayes
139 troops present for duty equipped

**22nd Regiment Massachusetts
Volunteer Infantry**
Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Sherwin, Jr.
137 troops present for duty equipped

**1st Regiment Michigan
Volunteer Infantry**
Colonel Ira Coray Abbott
145 troops present for duty equipped

**118th Regiment Pennsylvania
Volunteer Infantry**
Lieutenant-Colonel James Gwyn
233 troops present for duty equipped

SECOND BRIGADE

Colonel Jacob Bowman Sweitzer
1 Staff Officer

**9th Regiment Massachusetts
Volunteer Infantry**

Colonel Patrick Robert Guiney
412 troops present for duty equipped
Regiment on right flank picket duty - not
engaged

**4th Regiment Michigan
Volunteer Infantry**

Colonel Harrison H. Jeffords
342 troops present for duty equipped

**32nd Regiment Massachusetts
Volunteer Infantry**

Colonel George Lincoln Prescott
242 troops present for duty equipped

**62nd Regiment Pennsylvania
Volunteer Infantry**

Lieutenant-Colonel James C. Hull
426 troops present for duty equipped

THIRD BRIGADE

Colonel Strong Vincent
1 Staff Officer

**20th Regiment Maine
Volunteer Infantry**

Colonel Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain
386 troops present for duty equipped

**44th Regiment New York State
Volunteers (Ellsworth Avengers)**

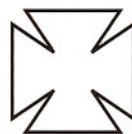
Colonel James Clay Rice
391 troops present for duty equipped

**16th Regiment Michigan
Volunteer Infantry**

Colonel Norval E. Welch
263 troops present for duty equipped

**83rd Regiment Pennsylvania
Volunteer Infantry**

Captain Orpheus S. Woodward
295 troops present for duty equipped

V U.S. Army Corps - 2nd Division

Two brigades of United States Regulars composed the 2nd Division. They were the largest aggregation of regular soldiers in any Federal army. The Division was also the best officered since leaders were selected solely on the basis of merit. They were either West Point graduates or soldiers promoted from the ranks.

McClellan wanted to break up the Regular Army and distribute its manpower among the volunteers where they could instruct and serve as model soldiers. Politics, and Winfield Scott's mistaken notion to rely solely on the Regulars to win the war, blocked McClellan's wise concept.

It was hard to attract volunteers for the regular service. Consequently, ranks filled with a larger percentage of foreigners than was the case in most volunteer units.

**2nd DIVISION
(The Regular Division)**
Brigadier-General Romeyn Beck Ayres
5 Staff and Field Officers

**1st Brigade 1,553
2nd Brigade 953
3rd Brigade 1,491**

Desertion rates were exceptionally high. Most regiments were small, having between three and eight companies.

At Gaines' Mill on June 27, 1862 the Regulars



Brigadier-General Romeyn Beck Ayres was a 38-year-old West Point-educated career soldier. He performed well in battle as an artilleryman and was rewarded with infantry brigade and divisional command.



Regimental flag of the 6th United States Regiment of Infantry.

demonstrated their vaunted discipline and suffered terrible percentage losses among their small regiments.

Brigadier-General Romeyn Ayres assumed divisional command three days before Gettysburg. He was a proven leader with experience at this command level.

FIRST BRIGADE

Colonel Hannibal Day
2 Staff and Field Officers

3rd United States Regiment of Infantry

Captain Henry William Freedley
300 troops present for duty equipped

4th United States Regiment of Infantry

Captain Julius Walker Adams, Jr.
173 troops present for duty equipped

6th United States Regiment of Infantry

Captain Levi Clarke Bootes
150 troops present for duty equipped

12th United States Regiment of Infantry

Captain Thomas Searle Dunn
415 troops present for duty equipped

14th United States Regiment of Infantry

Major Grotius Reed Giddings
513 troops present for duty equipped

SECOND BRIGADE

Colonel Sidney Burbank
1 Staff Officer

2nd United States Regiment of Infantry

Major Arthur Tracy Lee
197 troops present for duty equipped

7th United States Regiment of Infantry

Captain David Porter Hancock
116 troops present for duty equipped

10th United States Regiment of Infantry

Captain William Clinton
93 troops present for duty equipped

11th United States Regiment of Infantry

Major DeLancey Floyd-Jones
286 troops present for duty equipped

17th United States Regiment of Infantry

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Durell Greene
260 troops present for duty equipped

THIRD BRIGADE*Brigadier-General Stephen Hinsdale Weed*

4 Staff and Field Officers

**140th Regiment New York State
Volunteers (Monroe County Regt.)***Colonel Patrick Henry O'Rorke*

449 troops present for duty equipped

**146th Regiment New York State
Volunteers (Garrard's Tigers)***Colonel Kenner Garrard*

456 troops present for duty equipped

**91st Regiment Pennsylvania
Volunteer Infantry***Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Hill Sinex*

220 troops present for duty equipped

**155th Regiment Pennsylvania
Volunteer Infantry***Lieutenant-Colonel John Herron Cain*

362 troops present for duty equipped

V U.S. Army Corps - 3rd Division

The 3rd Division of Pennsylvania Reserves was the only organisation of three-years' men in the Federal armies entirely composed of soldiers from one state. The Reserves originally included thirteen infantry regiments organised into three brigades. The 13th Reserves were the celebrated 'Bucktails', or 1st Pennsylvania Rifles. Among its commanders were Generals Reynolds and Meade.

Its battle history is the history of the Army of the Potomac. The Pennsylvania Reserves first engaged at Dranesville, Virginia on December 20, 1861. Thereafter it fought in the Peninsula with V Corps at

3rd DIVISION
(The Pennsylvania Reserve Division)
Brigadier-General Samuel Wylie Crawford
5 Staff and Field Officers

1st Brigade 1,248**3rd Brigade 1,609**

Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, and Glendale. During the campaign it lost a staggering 2,968 men.

FIRST BRIGADE*Colonel William McCandless*

1 Staff Officer

13 Band

**30th Regiment Pennsylvania
Volunteer Infantry
(1st Pennsylvania Reserves)***Colonel William Cooper Talley*

379 troops present for duty equipped

**31st Regiment Pennsylvania
Volunteer Infantry
(2nd Pennsylvania Reserves)***Lieutenant-Colonel George Abisha Woodward*

233 troops present for duty equipped

**35th Regiment Pennsylvania
Volunteer Infantry
(6th Pennsylvania Reserves)***Lieutenant-Colonel Wellington Harry Ent*

324 troops present for duty equipped

**42nd Regiment Pennsylvania
Volunteer Infantry
(13th Pennsylvania Reserves)***Colonel Charles Frederick Taylor*

298 troops present for duty equipped

THIRD BRIGADE*Colonel Joseph W. Fisher*

1 Staff Officer

**34th Regiment Pennsylvania
Volunteer Infantry****(5th Pennsylvania Reserves)***Lieutenant-Colonel George Dare*

285 troops present for duty equipped

**38th Regiment Pennsylvania
Volunteer Infantry****(9th Pennsylvania Reserves)***Lieutenant-Colonel James M'Kinney Snodgrass*

322 troops present for duty equipped

**39th Regiment Pennsylvania
Volunteer Infantry****(10th Pennsylvania Reserves)***Colonel Adoniram Judson Warner*

401 troops present for duty equipped

**40th Regiment Pennsylvania
Volunteer Infantry****(11th Pennsylvania Reserves)***Colonel Samuel McCartney Jackson*

327 troops present for duty equipped

**41st Regiment Pennsylvania
Volunteer Infantry****(12th Pennsylvania Reserves)***Colonel Martin Davis Hardin*

273 troops present for duty equipped

Brigadier-General Samuel Wylie Crawford, 44, had a medical school education and served as an army surgeon before the war. At the start of the war he opted for the infantry.



At Second Bull Run, Antietam, and Fredericksburg the Division served in I Corps. The cumulative effect of shattering losses compelled the Division to rest and refit behind the Washington defences after Fredericksburg. It thus missed the Chancellorsville Campaign.

The Division petitioned to rejoin the field army when Lee invaded the North. It departed the Washington defences under the command of Brigadier-General Samuel Crawford. Trained as army surgeon, Crawford had no experience at the divisional command level.

However the troops had been softened by six months of garrison duty around the capitol and therefore the march to Gettysburg was difficult.

June 30 found the Division around Union Mills, Maryland, about 18 miles southeast of the town of Gettysburg.

V ARMY CORPS ARTILLERY BRIGADE*Captain Augustus P. Martin*

3 Staff and Field Officers

**Battery C, 3rd Massachusetts
Light Artillery***Lieutenant Aaron Francis Walcott*

(115 troops present for duty equipped)

6 pieces

Battery C, 1st New York Light Artillery*Captain Almont Barnes*

(62 troops present for duty equipped)

4 pieces

Battery L, 1st Ohio Light Artillery*Captain Frank Charles Gibbs*

(113 troops present for duty equipped)

6 pieces

Battery D, 5th United States Artillery*Lieutenant Charles Edward Hazlett*

(68 troops present for duty equipped)

6 pieces

Battery I, 5th United States Artillery*Lieutenant Malbone Francis Watson*

(71 troops present for duty equipped)

4 pieces

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

VI U.S. ARMY CORPS

VI Corps organised in the Peninsula in 1862 under the command of Brigadier-General William Franklin. On June 20, 1862 there were 19,405 men present for duty. It returned from the Peninsula to reinforce Pope and elements of the Corps engaged during the Second Manassas Campaign.

During the Antietam Campaign, the Corps fought the Battle of Crampton's Gap on September 14, 1862. It reached the field at Antietam around 1000 hours and marched to the army's right flank to plug the gap left by the near destruction of Hooker's I Corps.

Before the Fredericksburg Campaign the Corps received the 3rd Division into its organisation. General



Major-General John Sedgwick, a 50-year-old West Pointer, had fought in most of the army's major battles during his long army career. To his men he was the beloved "Uncle John."

VI CORPS

Major-General John Sedgwick
(Corps not at Gettysburg on July 1)

First Division

Brigadier-General Horatio Gouverneur Wright

Second Division

Brigadier-General Albion Parris Howe

Third Division

Major-General John Newton

Brigadier-General Frank Wheaton

VI Corps Artillery

Colonel Charles H. Tompkins

VI CORPS HEADQUARTERS **13 Staff and Field Officers**

Escort

Co. L, 1st New Jersey Cavalry Regiment

Captain William S. Craft

32 troops present for duty equipped

Co. H, 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiment

Captain William S. Craft

63 troops present for duty equipped

W.F. Smith became the new Corps commander. At Fredericksburg the Corps remained under enemy artillery fire but did not see heavy combat.

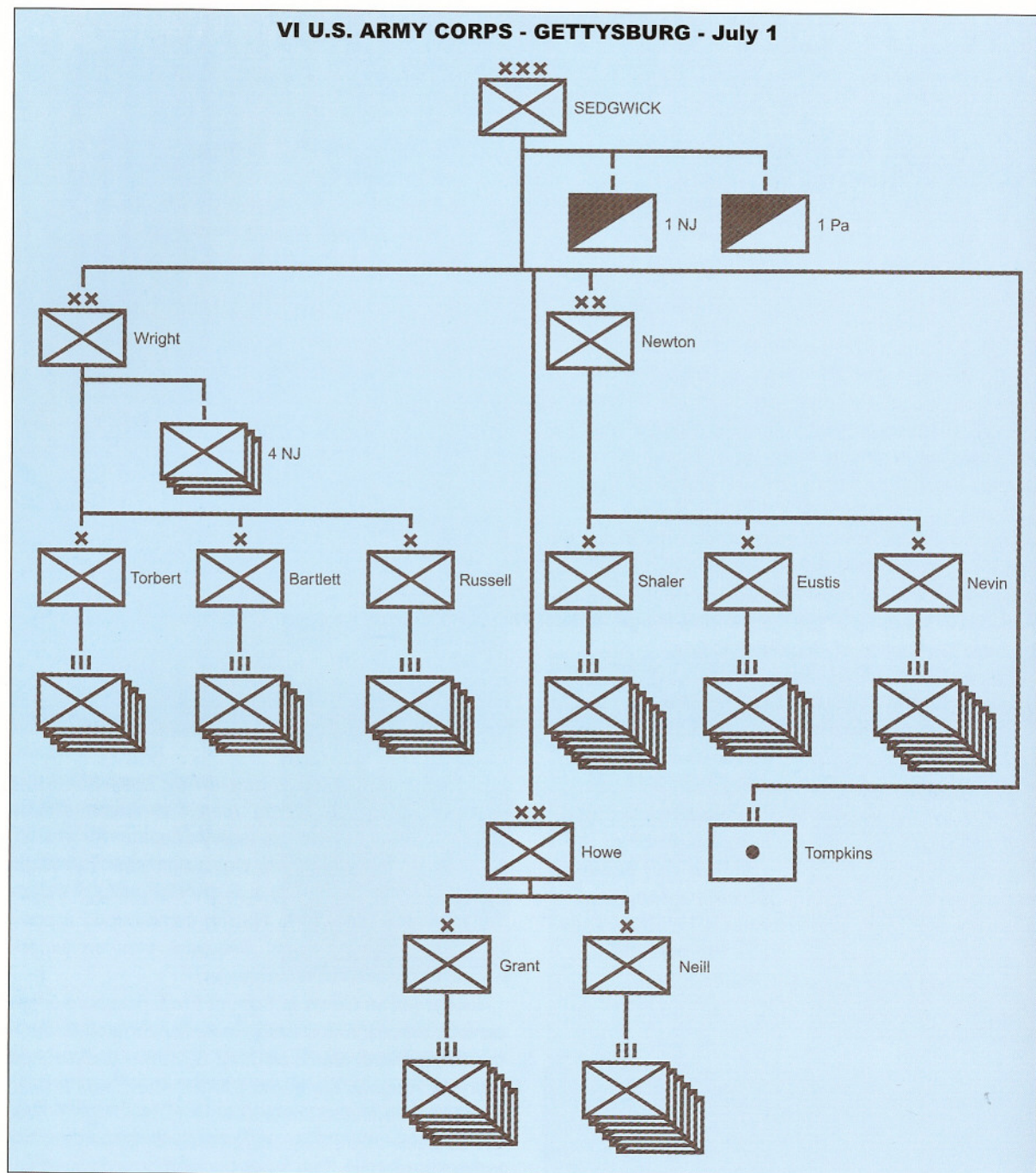
Hooker's Chancellorsville Campaign saw the Corps fight under the leader it had at Gettysburg, Major-General John Sedgwick. Having commanded a combat brigade and division, Sedgwick was an experienced and well-liked commander.

Hooker left VI Corps in front of Fredericksburg when he took the rest of the army on its flank march through the Wilderness. Early on May 3, 1863, it assaulted Marye's Heights, the same position that had resisted Burnside's repeated attacks back in December. To the men's great credit, they charged four times across this infamous ground. The next day VI Corps found itself isolated and confronting an attack directed by Robert E. Lee himself. However it acquitted itself well and managed to retreat over Scott's Ford.

VI US Corps Casualties at Gettysburg 1st July 1863

Corps not engaged

VI U.S. ARMY CORPS - GETTYSBURG - July 1



VI U.S. Army Corps - 1st Division



The 1st Division included the well-known New Jersey Brigade. The Division entered combat during McClellan's Peninsula Campaign. Under

the command of Brigadier-General Henry Slocum, it supported Porter at Gaines' Mill and lost 2,021, about one-quarter of its strength. During the Second Bull Run

1st DIVISION

Brigadier-General Horatio Gouverneur Wright

1st Brigade 1,320

2nd Brigade 1,325

3rd Brigade 1,484

Brigadier-General Horatio Gouverneur Wright, 43, a stellar West Point graduate, was a career soldier, served as an army engineer and taught at his alma mater before the war.

**DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS**

6 Staff and Field Officers

Provost Guard

4th New Jersey Volunteer Infantry Regiment

Major Charles Ewing

80 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. A, C and H.

Campaign, the New Jersey Brigade fought unsupported at Bull Run Bridge where it lost 339 casualties.

The Division charged up the mountain at Crampton's Gap during the Antietam Campaign and lost 113 killed, 418 wounded, and only two missing.

The Division was lightly engaged at Fredericksburg.

FIRST BRIGADE

(The New Jersey Brigade)

Brigadier-General Alfred Thomas Archimedes Torbert

2 Staff and Field Officers

16 Band

1st New Jersey Volunteer Infantry Regiment

Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry, Jr.
253 troops present for duty equipped

3rd New Jersey Volunteer Infantry Regiment

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward L. Campbell
282 troops present for duty equipped

2nd New Jersey Volunteer Infantry Regiment

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Wiebecke
357 troops present for duty equipped

15th New Jersey Volunteer Infantry Regiment

Colonel William Henry Penrose
410 troops present for duty equipped

SECOND BRIGADE

Brigadier-General Joseph Jackson Bartlett

4 Staff and Field Officers

5th Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry

Colonel Clark Swett Edwards
293 troops present for duty equipped

95th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Carroll
309 troops present for duty equipped

121st Regiment New York State Volunteers

Colonel Emory Upton
410 troops present for duty equipped

96th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry

Major William H. Lessig
309 troops present for duty equipped

The winter encampment at Falmouth was the Division's first in the field. The men were inexperienced at erecting winter quarters and suffered from the resultant inconvenience of poorly designed huts. Disease spread rapidly, particularly among the new recruits. The only diversions were inter-regimental snowball fights and frequent baseball games.

The ascension of General Joseph Hooker to army command brought welcome change. According to a VI Corps' veteran, "The energy of the new commander soon began to be manifested in the reconstruction and reorganisation of the whole army." Hooker conducted frequent reviews that returned pride to the army and reorganised the administrative services so that care for the soldiers improved dramatically. The troops also understood that with Sedgwick's promotion to corps

command they had "gained a brave leader."

During the Chancellorsville Campaign, the Division's 1st brigade forced a passage across the Rappahannock River into Fredericksburg. It later participated in the assault that carried Marye's Heights and in the difficult defensive struggle at Salem Church on May 4. The Division lost 1,491 during the campaign.

In May the Division received a new commander, Brigadier-General Horatio Wright. He had ineptly led a division at the Battle of Secessionville, South Carolina, on June 16, 1862. He had not been present at a battle since that time. Wright was one more new, untested divisional leader.

He had only six weeks in which to become familiar with the army and his Division before it started its march north to Gettysburg.

THIRD BRIGADE

Brigadier-General David Allen Russell
6 Staff and Field Officers

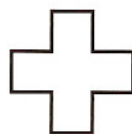
**6th Regiment Maine
Volunteer Infantry**
Colonel Hiram Burnham
378 troops present for duty equipped

**49th Regiment Pennsylvania
Volunteer Infantry**
Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Marcus Hulings
276 troops present for duty equipped

**119th Regiment Pennsylvania
Volunteer Infantry**
Colonel Peter Clarkson Ellmaker
404 troops present for duty equipped

5th Wisconsin Infantry Regiment
Colonel Thomas Scott Allen
420 troops present for duty equipped

VI U.S. Army Corps - 2nd Division



The 2nd Division included one of the army's fabled units, the Vermont Brigade. The Division first saw serious combat at Savage Station during the Seven Days' Battles. During that campaign it lost 777 men.

It missed the fighting at Second Bull Run. Only its 3rd

Brigade was seriously engaged at Antietam. At Fredericksburg it likewise escaped with a relatively small loss of 185 men.

Already low morale plummeted further when the Division shared the misery of Burnside's abortive winter campaign in January 1863. On the return march to camp the dejected troops saw huge rebel placards across the river with the taunting inscription "Burnside stuck in the mud."

During the Chancellorsville Campaign, the two-brigade Division crossed the Rappahannock River into Fredericksburg. Here, with considerable foreboding, it occupied the same ground it had held back in December. On May 3 it assaulted the rebel position to

2nd DIVISION

Brigadier-General Albion Parris Howe
5 Staff and Field Officers

**2nd Brigade 1,832
3rd Brigade 1,775**

SECOND BRIGADE
(The Vermont Brigade)
Colonel Lewis Addison Grant
 6 Staff and Field Officers
 10 Band

2nd Regiment Vermont Volunteers

Colonel James H. Walbridge
 444 troops present for duty equipped

3rd Regiment Vermont Volunteers

Colonel Thomas Orville Seaver
 365 troops present for duty equipped

4th Regiment Vermont Volunteers

Colonel Charles Bradley Stoughton
 381 troops present for duty equipped

5th Regiment Vermont Volunteers

Lieutenant-Colonel John Randolph Lewis
 295 troops present for duty equipped

6th Regiment Vermont Volunteers

Colonel Elisha L. Barney
 331 troops present for duty equipped



Brigadier-General Albion Parris Howe, a 45-year-old career soldier from Maine, had graduated from West Point. He returned there to teach and served in the artillery before the war.

the right of Marye's Heights. At first it seemed like Fredericksburg again: "The batteries of the enemy opened upon us, and swarms of infantry rose up in our front and poured volleys of bullets into our ranks." The Division reformed into assault columns and tried again.

Upon reaching the heights, General Howe rode among the men and gave a Napoleonic-style accolade to the 79th New York, which had captured a stand of colours belonging to a Mississippi regiment: "Noble Seventy-ninth! You have covered yourselves with glory!" However the Division lost 1,281 men during the campaign.

THIRD BRIGADE
Brigadier-General Thomas Hewson Neill
 4 Staff and Field Officers
 12 Band

7th Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry

Lieutenant-Colonel Selden Connor
 216 troops present for duty equipped

33rd Regiment New York State Volunteers (Ontario Regiment)

Captain Henry Judson Gifford
 60 troops present for duty equipped

43rd Regiment New York State Volunteers (Albany & Yates' Rifles)

Lieutenant-Colonel John Wilson
 370 troops present for duty equipped

49th Regiment New York State Volunteers (2nd Buffalo Regiment)

Colonel Daniel Davidson Bidwell
 359 troops present for duty equipped

77th Regiment New York State Volunteers (Saratoga Regiment)

Lieutenant-Colonel Winsor Brown French
 368 troops present for duty equipped

61st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry

Lieutenant-Colonel George Fairlamb Smith
 386 troops present for duty equipped

Field Hospitals in the Army of the Potomac

A systematic approach to the care of the wounded began under General Burnside. Under General Hooker's medical director, Dr. Jonathan Letterman, the system improved further. Henceforth, the hospitals ran like army units. They paralleled the military hierarchy with the divisional hospital being the highest level.

A medical officer of good executive ability ran the divisional hospital. Skilled and experienced surgeons, known as "operating surgeons," were assigned to the divisional hospital.

Three capable assistants, often surgeons themselves, assisted the operating surgeons. Only about one in fifteen surgeons was actually entrusted with performing operations.

The wounded who required surgery were brought to the divisional hospitals and placed in the hands of the operating surgeons.

Each brigade detailed an assistant surgeon to give the wounded food and shelter. His duty included supervising the erection of the hospital tents as soon as a battle seemed imminent. His staff also arranged to provide the wounded with hot coffee and food as soon as they arrived and thereafter to attend to the injured soldiers' clothing, bedding, and rations as long as they remained at the hospital.

Another assistant surgeon maintained records including the soldier's name, type of wound, surgical procedure, and outcome.

VI U.S. Army Corps - 3rd Division



The Division entered service as part of the army's IV Corps. Its introduction to serious combat came at the Battle of Seven Pines. Here it lost 1,149 men. During the remainder of the campaign outside of Richmond, the Division generally guarded the army's trains.

However, it played a key role at the Battle of Malvern Hill. It lost 676 men during the Seven Days' Battles. The Division accompanied the Army of

3rd DIVISION

*Major-General John Newton/
Brigadier-General Frank Wheaton*
6 Staff and Field Officers

**1st Brigade 1,770
2nd Brigade 1,595
3rd Brigade 1,369**

FIRST BRIGADE

Brigadier-General Alexander Shaler
3 Staff and Field Officers

65th Regiment New York State Volunteers (1st Grenadier Regiment)

Colonel Joseph Eldridge Hamblin
277 troops present for duty equipped

67th Regiment New York State Volunteers (Long Island Regiment)

Colonel Nelson Cross
349 troops present for duty equipped

122nd Regiment New York State Volunteers (Onondagas)

Colonel Silas Titus
396 troops present for duty equipped

23rd Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry

Lieutenant-Colonel John Francis Glenn
467 troops present for duty equipped

82nd Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry

Colonel Isaac Clark Mifflin Bassett
278 troops present for duty equipped

SECOND BRIGADE

Colonel Henry Lawrence Eustis
1 Staff Officer

**7th Regiment Massachusetts
Volunteer Infantry**

Lieutenant-Colonel Franklin P. Harlow
320 troops present for duty equipped

**10th Regiment Massachusetts
Volunteer Infantry**

Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Bailey Parson
361 troops present for duty equipped

**37th Regiment Massachusetts
Volunteer Infantry**

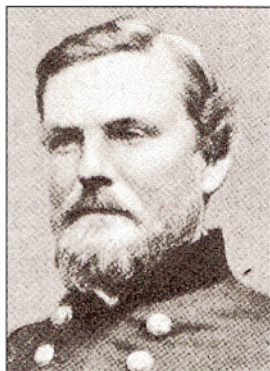
Colonel Oliver Edwards
565 troops present for duty equipped

**2nd Rhode Island Regiment
Volunteer Infantry**

Colonel Horatio Rogers, Jr.
348 troops present for duty equipped

the Potomac during the Antietam Campaign but was only lightly engaged. Before the Fredericksburg

Major-General John Newton, 40, graduated second in his class at West Point, served as an army engineer, and returned to the Academy to teach.



Campaign of December 1862, it transferred from IV Corps to VI Corps. Under the command of Brigadier-General John Newton, it was under fire at Fredericksburg but did not participate in the futile charges that characterised that battle. It lost only 53 men during the campaign.

During the Chancellorsville Campaign it participated in the assault that carried Marye's Heights. A veteran recalled, "As they approached within three hundred yards of the wall, a murderous volley checked the advance, and threw the head of the column into disorder." The men rallied and charged again. This time they drew closer before being repulsed. One more attempt carried the heights. Later, the Division fought at Salem Church where it manned the

THIRD BRIGADE

Brigadier-General Frank Wheaton/
Colonel David J. Nevin
1 Staff Officer

**62nd Regiment New York State
Volunteers (Anderson's Zouaves)**

Colonel David J. Nevin
Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore Burns Hamilton
237 troops present for duty equipped

**93rd Regiment Pennsylvania
Volunteer Infantry**

Major John Irwin Nevin
234 troops present for duty equipped

**98th Regiment Pennsylvania
Volunteer Infantry**

Major John Benedict Kohler
351 troops present for duty equipped

**102nd Regiment Pennsylvania
Volunteer Infantry**

Colonel John W. Patterson
103 troops present for duty equipped

**139th Regiment Pennsylvania
Volunteer Infantry**

Colonel Frederick Hill Collier
443 troops present for duty equipped

westward side of Sedgwick's perimeter. The Division lost 987 men during the campaign.

On the first day at Gettysburg General Newton relinquished leadership of the 3rd Division when he took over command of I Corps following Reynolds' death. Brigadier-General Frank Wheaton assumed command. He had led the Division's 3rd Brigade at Chancellorsville.



Regimental flag of the
5th United States
Artillery.

On the March

Civil War soldiers were capable of prodigious feats of marching. Stonewall Jackson's men had earned the honour of being called 'foot cavalry' for their great march rate. But no unit outdid VI Corps on the road to Gettysburg.

After four days of tiring marching, on July 1 it began an epic forced-march. Its route was the Army of the Potomac's main line of communication, so the road was cluttered with wagons and rear echelon impedimenta. Typically, "It is considered very good work, if a considerable corps travels ten or twelve miles a day. If it attempts more, it loses many men, and forced marches soon become as murderous as a battle."

VI Corps attempted and achieved more.

Saturday, June 27. Crossed the Potomac at Edward's Ferry and camped at Poolesville.

Sunday, June 28. Marched to Hyattstown.

Distance: 18 miles

Monday, June 29. Marched to New Market, to Ridgeville, to New Windsor. Distance: 22 miles

Tuesday, June 30. Marched to Westminster, to Manchester. Distance: 23 miles.

Wednesday, July 1. Forced-march. Departed Manchester around 2100 hours, arrived Gettysburg 1600 hours on July 2. Distance: 36 miles.

The Corps completed this speed-march "without halting except for a few minutes each hour to breathe the men" and a short break to make coffee.

Although a veteran of First Bull Run, except for the fighting at the beginning of May 1863, Wheaton had seen very little action. Sedgwick praised Wheaton for his conduct at the May 4 Battle of Salem Church: "Wheaton still holds his position on the right, gallantly fighting."

The Gettysburg Campaign was the first time this untested leader had commanded a division.

VI ARMY CORPS ARTILLERY BRIGADE

Colonel Charles H. Tompkins

3 Staff and Field Officers

1st Battery, Massachusetts Light Artillery

Captain William Henry McCartney
(135 troops present for duty equipped)
6 pieces

1st Battery New York Light Artillery

Captain Andrew Cowan
(103 troops present for duty equipped)
6 pieces

3rd Battery New York Light Artillery

Captain William A. Harn
(111 troops present for duty equipped)
6 pieces

Battery C, 1st Rhode Island Light Artillery

Captain Richard Waterman
(116 troops present for duty equipped)
6 pieces

Battery G, 1st Rhode Island Light Artillery

Captain George William Adams
(126 troops present for duty equipped)
6 pieces

Battery D, 2nd United States Artillery

Lieutenant Edward Bancroft Williston
(126 troops present for duty equipped)
6 pieces

Battery G, 2nd United States Artillery

Lieutenant John Hartwell Butler
(101 troops present for duty equipped)
6 pieces

Battery F, 5th United States Artillery

Lieutenant Leonard Martin
(116 troops present for duty equipped)
6 pieces

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

XI U.S. ARMY CORPS

XI Corps derived from Fremont's old Mountain Department command. Under Fremont it saw considerable service in western Virginia. On June 29, 1862, Major-General Franz Sigel assumed command. Sigel led it at Second Bull Run where the Corps lost 295 killed, 1,361 wounded and 431 missing.

Major-General Oliver Howard replaced Sigel and led the Corps at Chancellorsville. It was XI Corps' open



Major-General Oliver Otis Howard, at 32 the youngest Union corps commander, attended and taught at West Point and considered becoming a minister. The Maine native was a scholarly and devout gentleman whose religious zealotry offended many of his German soldiers.

XI CORPS

Major-General Oliver Otis Howard/

Major-General Carl Schurz/

Major-General Oliver Otis Howard

First Division

Brigadier-General Francis Channing

Barlow/Brigadier-General Adelbert Ames

Second Division

Brigadier-General Adolph von Steinwehr

Third Division

Major-General Carl Schurz/

Brigadier-General Alexander

Schimmelfennig/

Major-General Carl Schurz

XI Corps Artillery

Major Thomas W. Osborn

XI CORPS HEADQUARTERS

11 Staff and Field Officers

Provost Guard

8th Regiment New York State Volunteers (1st German Rifles)

Lieutenant Hermann Foerster

40 troops present for duty equipped

Independent company

Escort

Cos. I and K, 1st Regiment Indiana Cavalry

Captain Abraham Sharra

50 troops present for duty equipped

Co. K, 17th Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry (162nd Volunteers)

Colonel Josiah H. Kellogg

36 troops present for duty equipped

flank that Stonewall Jackson crushed to turn the tide of battle at Chancellorsville. The Corps lost 217 killed, 1,218 wounded, and 972 missing at Chancellorsville.

The army blamed XI Corps for its defeat and singled out the Corps' 'Germans.' In fact, only thirteen of the Corps' 27 regiments were mostly composed of German immigrants. The Corps had been placed in an untenable position and fought as well as any.

XI US Corps Casualties

at Gettysburg

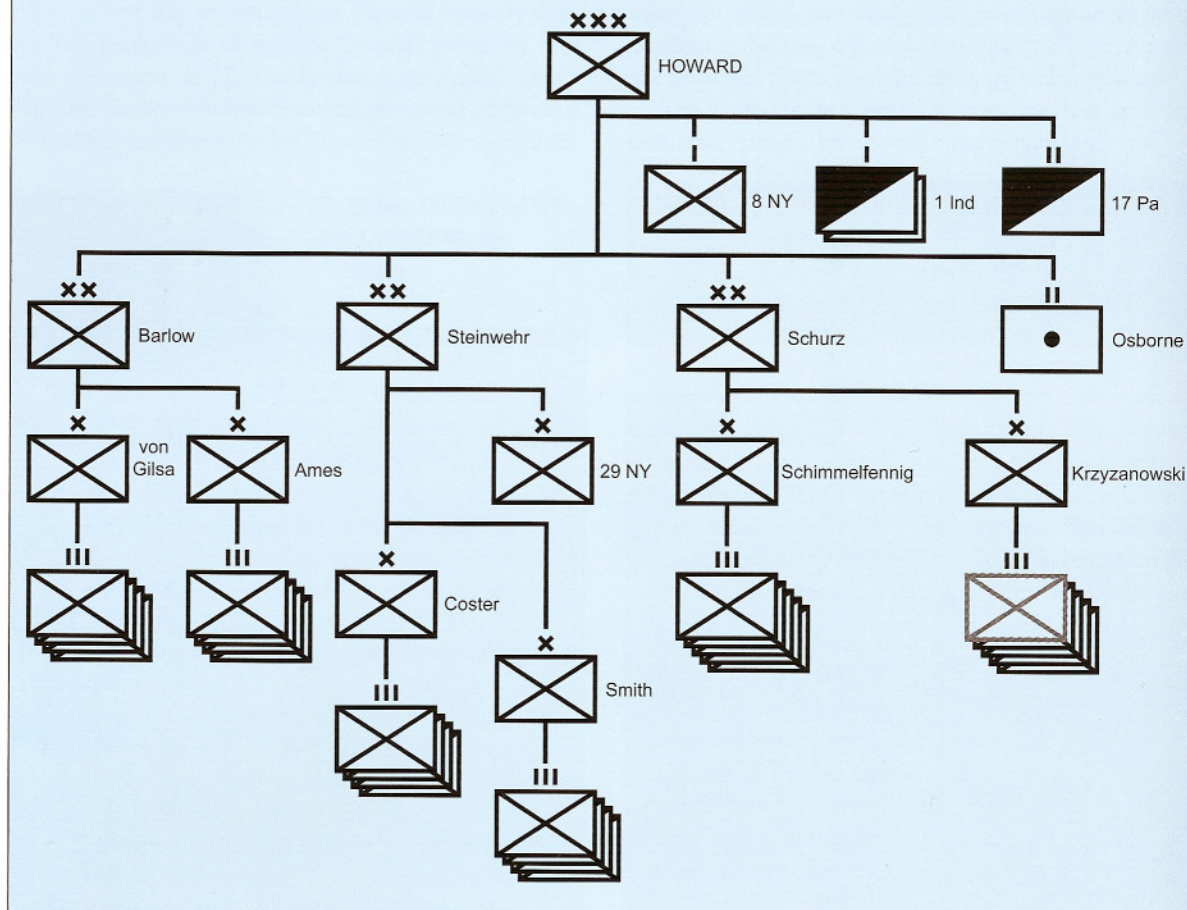
1st July 1863

Killed 303

Wounded 1,586

Missing/Captured 1,497

XI U.S. ARMY CORPS - GETTYSBURG - July 1



XI U.S. Army Corps - 1st Division



Most of the infantry of the 1st Division originally served in western Virginia in Major-General John Fremont's Mountain Department. During the campaigns in the Virginia mountains and in the Shenandoah Valley they served in several different organisations including divisions commanded by Brigadier-Generals James Shields, Robert Schenck, and Louis Blenker.

At Second Bull Run the infantry served in different divisions within Major-General Franz Sigel's I Corps. This Corps manned positions around Centreville, Virginia, the forward defences of Washington, during Lee's invasion of Maryland.

Before the Chancellorsville Campaign in May 1863, the various regiments assembled into the division and

brigade structure that was to carry through to Gettysburg. Under the leadership of Brigadier-General Charles Devens, Jr., the 1st Division confronted Stonewall Jackson's charge against its open flank at Chancellorsville. Here it lost 956 men, about half of whom were captured.

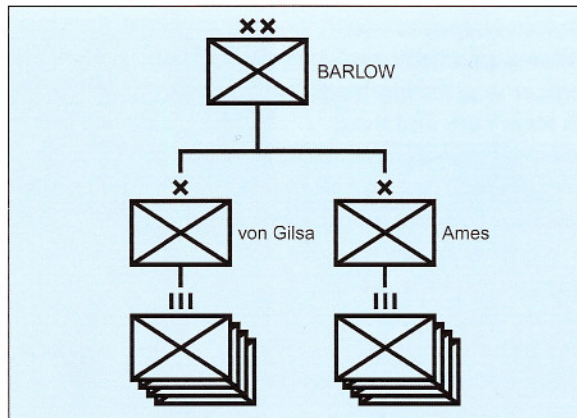
1st DIVISION

Brigadier-General Francis Channing Barlow
Brigadier-General Adelbert Ames
4 Staff and Field Officers

1st Brigade 1,136
2nd Brigade 1,337



Brigadier-General Francis Channing Barlow was a boyish and unkempt 29-year-old whose appearance belied his ability as a born fighter. A top Harvard graduate and lawyer with no military background, he detested the slackers and stragglers among his men.



Corps commander Howard appointed young Brigadier-General Francis Barlow to command the Division after Chancellorsville. Known as a strict disciplinarian, Barlow's mandate was to restore the Division to fighting form. Barlow had enlisted as a private after Fort Sumter and risen to colonel of the 61st New York.

During the Seven Days' Battles he demonstrated initiative. At Antietam he received accolades from his brigade commander for his "distinguished bravery, the utmost coolness and quickness of perception, the greatest promptitude and skill in handling troops under fire".

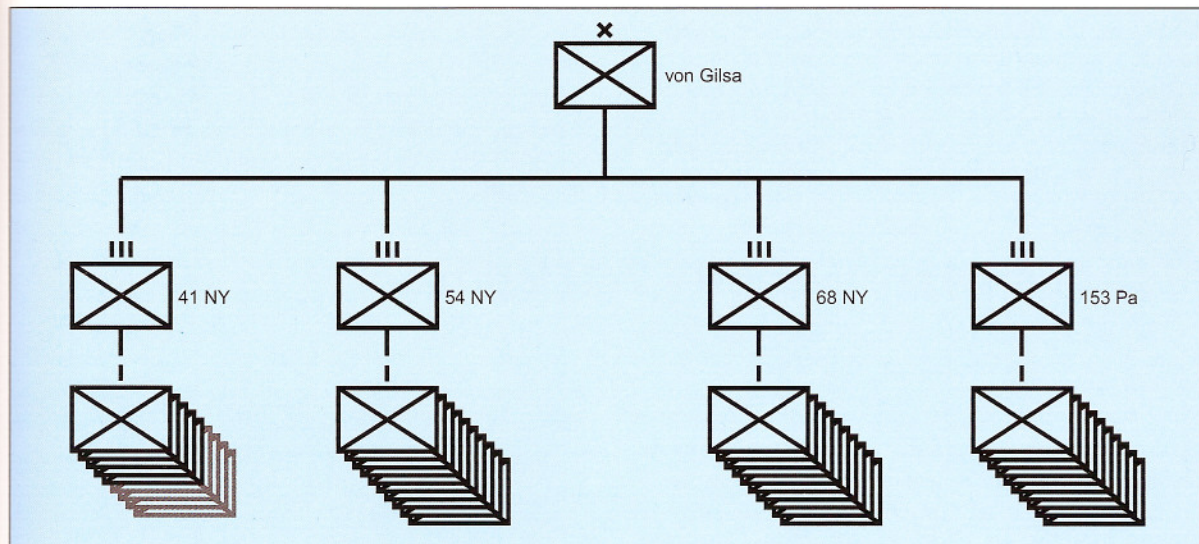
XI Corps - 1st Division - 1st Brigade

The Brigade had prior combat experience but the army only recalled its performance at Chancellorsville. Under the leadership of Colonel Leopold von Gilsa, formerly a colonel of the Brigade's 41st New York, it had the misfortune to be posted on the army's far right flank on May 2, 1863.

Two regiments lined the Turnpike facing south and two were at right angles facing west. Here Stonewall

Jackson's flank attack struck. Outnumbered and outflanked, the Brigade managed three volleys. Von Gilsa reported "The enemy attacked now from the front and

FIRST BRIGADE
Colonel Leopold von Gilsa
2 Staff and Field Officers



Colonel Leopold von Gilsa was a Prussian officer who immigrated to New York and lived there as a musician and singer. Courageous and profane, he was popular with his men, but never promoted beyond his original U.S. rank of colonel.



Casualty-Clearing

General Hooker's medical director, Doctor Jonathan Letterman, also instituted a system of battlefield casualty-clearing.

Each regiment had an assistant surgeon who attended to the wounded as they moved from the field into ambulances. A captain, lieutenant, and second-lieutenant commanded, respectively, the corps, division, and brigade ambulances.

Each ambulance had a driver and two stretcher bearers. These two-horse ambulances had one stuffed, leather-covered seat along each side, and a third, hinged seat that could be reclined to carry a prostrate victim. Under the seats was a water keg. Attached to each side of the ambulance was a canvas-covered stretcher. The stiff-sprung ambulance was "a carriage, which a perfectly healthy man would find exceedingly uncomfortable."

The divisional ambulances remained together behind the division. When the battle began, regimental stretcher bearers and a sergeant reported to the regiment's assistant surgeon for instructions and the division's ambulances dispersed to the brigades. Bandsmen and cooks helped them collect the wounded. In theory, as soon as a man was wounded, he was brought to the medical officer, loaded into the ambulance, and driven to the field hospital.

41st Regiment New York State Volunteers (2nd Yager Regiment)
Lieutenant-Colonel Heinrich Detleo von Einsiedel
218 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. A thru E and G thru K.

54th Regiment New York State Volunteers (Barney Black Rifles)
Major Steven Kovacs
Lieutenant Ernst Both
189 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. A thru K.

68th Regiment New York State Volunteers (2nd German Rifles)
Colonel Gotthilf von Bourry d'Ivernois
230 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. A thru K.

153rd Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry
Major John Frederick Frueauff
497 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. A thru K.

rear, and then, of course, my brave boys were obliged to fall back." He did not blame his men for the ensuing rout. However, "I am also compelled to blame most of my line officers that they did not or could not rally their companies half a mile or a mile more back...and I hope that in the next engagement every officer and man...will try to redeem this unsoldierlike conduct."

The Brigade lost 16 killed, 117 wounded and 131 missing. Before the Gettysburg Campaign it exchanged the 45th New York with the 68th New York Regiment.

XI Corps - 1st Division - 2nd Brigade

Like its sister brigade, 2nd Brigade had prior combat experience, but the army only remembered its conduct at Chancellorsville. When Stonewall Jackson's flank attack swamped the adjacent 1st Brigade, 2nd Brigade was left in a terrible position fac-

SECOND BRIGADE
Brigadier-General Aldelbert Ames
Colonel Andrew Lintner Harris
4 Staff and Field Officers

ing the wrong direction. "A change of front at this time by the Second Brigade would have been impracticable under so severe a fire" reported the divisional commander.

Nonetheless, the veteran 25th Ohio attempted to confront the enemy: "The enemy's balls were already reaching our regiment when we commenced forming our line of battle...Fleeing men dashed through our lines, while the enemy's musketry and grape and canister killed and disabled many of our men before the formation was completed."



Brigadier-General Adelbert Ames, 28, was a Maine seaman, then a high-achieving West Point graduate before joining the war as an artilleryman. He switched to the infantry to obtain a regimental command.

The soldiers fired five or six rounds "when the enemy had approached to within 30 paces of our left wing and perhaps 50 on our right wing, and was rushing upon us with redoubled speed and overwhelming numbers" and the order to retreat came. The Brigade broke for the rear losing 45 killed, 348 wounded and 299 missing. Chancellorsville badly shook the Brigade's confidence in itself.

As part of the command changes Howard ordered to restore 1st Division, Brigadier-General Adelbert Ames

assumed brigade command. Ames was a professional military man and Howard expected him to improve the Brigade's discipline and fighting qualities.

17th Regiment Connecticut Infantry Volunteers

Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas Fowler

Major Allen G. Brady

386 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. A thru K.

25th Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regiment

Lieutenant-Colonel Jeremiah Williams

Captain Nathaniel James Manning

220 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. A thru K.

75th Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regiment

Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Lintner Harris

Captain George Benson Fox

269 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. A thru K.

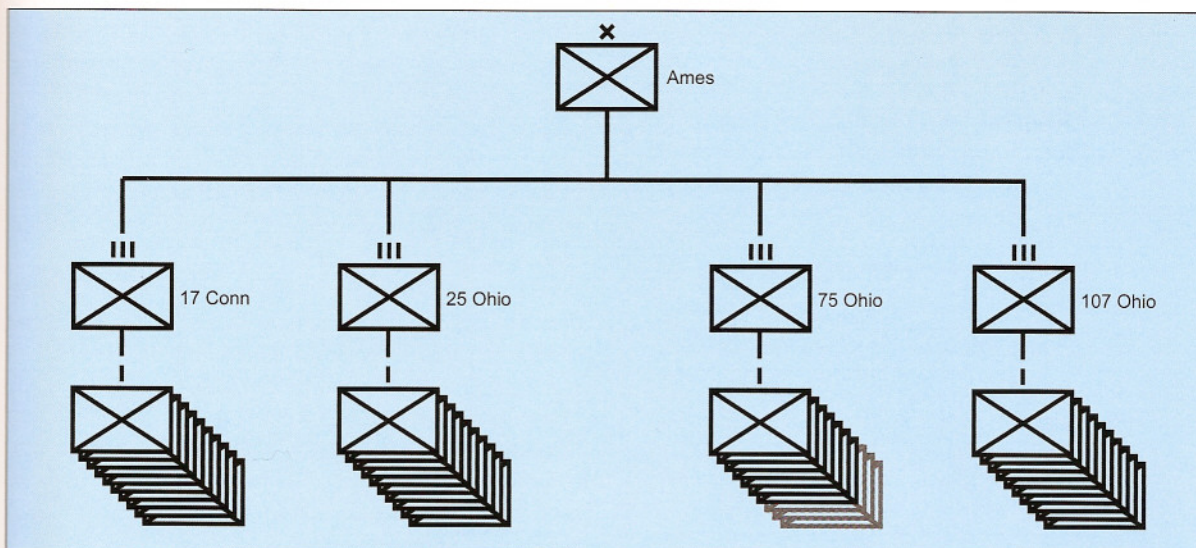
107th Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regiment

Colonel Seraphim Meyer

Captain John Michael Lutz

458 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. A thru K.



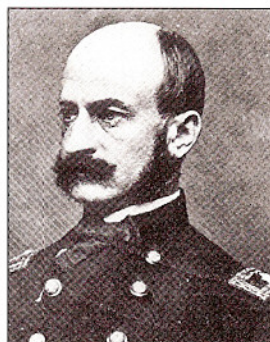
XI U.S. Army Corps - 2nd Division



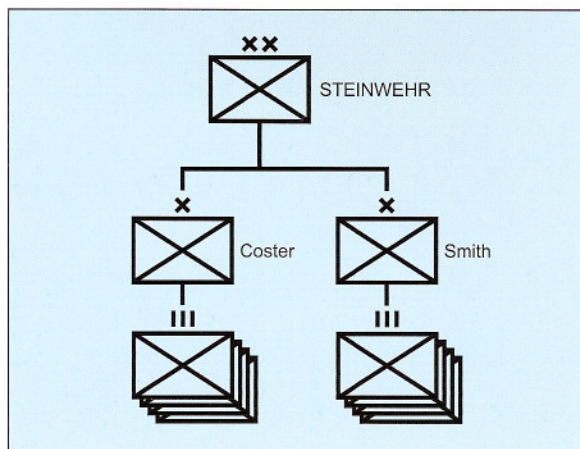
Elements of the Division participated in Fremont's campaigns in the western mountains of Virginia and in the subsequent Shenandoah Valley and Second Bull Run campaigns.

Then, in June 1862, the Division received a new commander, Brigadier-General Adolph von Steinwehr. A veteran of service in the army of the Duke of Brunswick, at the outbreak of the Civil War he received a commission as colonel of the 29th New York. His regiment was in reserve at First Bull Run, but helped cover the army's retreat. Promoted on that basis to Brigadier-General, von Steinwehr led a brigade to join Fremont in the Shenandoah Valley in 1862. Although absent from the Brigade's June battle at Cross Keys,

Brigadier-General Adolph Wilhelm August Frederick Baron von Steinwehr, 41, was a Prussian officer before immigrating to serve the U.S. in the Mexican War. His superiors deemed him highly competent.



he ascended to divisional command in Pope's army. At Second Bull Run his Division remained in reserve. The Division occupied defensive positions in northern Virginia during the Antietam Campaign and also missed the Battle of Fredericksburg.



2nd DIVISION

Brigadier-General Adolph Wilhelm August Frederick Baron von Steinwehr

**1st Brigade 1,217
2nd Brigade 1,639**

Chancellorsville was von Steinwehr's first real opportunity to lead a division in battle. His organization became disturbed when Barlow's Brigade was ordered out of its works to support III Corps' limited offensive toward Catherine Furnace.

As the army's right flank unraveled, the 1st Brigade

DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS 5 Staff and Field Officers

Provost Guard

29th New York Infantry Volunteers

Lieutenant Hans von Brandis

36 troops present for duty equipped

Independent company

found the enemy pouring in against its right and rear. The Brigade "was faced about, and, lying on the other side of the riflepit embankment, held on with praiseworthy firmness." The Division lost 506 men at Chancellorsville, nearly half of whom were missing and captured.

Even though von Steinwehr's battle experience to date had featured defeat and rout, his fellow officers thought highly of him. Corps commander Howard referred to his "cool, collected and judicious" performance at Chancellorsville.

Because of Chancellorsville, the army carried a deep bias against all of the soldiers in XI Corps. Since the Corps had numerous German regiments, the rest of the army knew them by this distinction.

Francis Barlow, who commanded the Division's 2nd Brigade at Chancellorsville, reflected the army's attitude: "These Dutch won't fight. Their officers say so and they say so themselves and they ruin all with whom they come in contact."

XI Corps - 2nd Division - 1st Brigade

The Brigade's two Pennsylvania regiments served in Blenker's Division in western Virginia. Along with the green 154th New York, they had initially performed creditably amidst very trying circumstances at Chancellorsville. Then they were caught up in the rout.

On June 10, 1863, the 2nd Division was reorganised. The 134th New York, an inexperienced regiment, was assigned to the 1st Brigade and its colonel, Charles Coster, as the senior officer assumed brigade command for the wounded Colonel Buschbeck. Coster's only combat experience had come as a lieutenant.



Colonel Charles Robert Coster began the war as a New York militia private. His superiors commended his gallantry on several occasions.

FIRST BRIGADE

Colonel Charles Robert Coster
5 Staff and Field Officers

134th Regiment New York State Volunteers

Lieutenant-Colonel Allen Hyre Jackson
400 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. A thru K.

154th Regiment New York State Volunteers

Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel B. Allen
239 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. A thru K.

27th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry

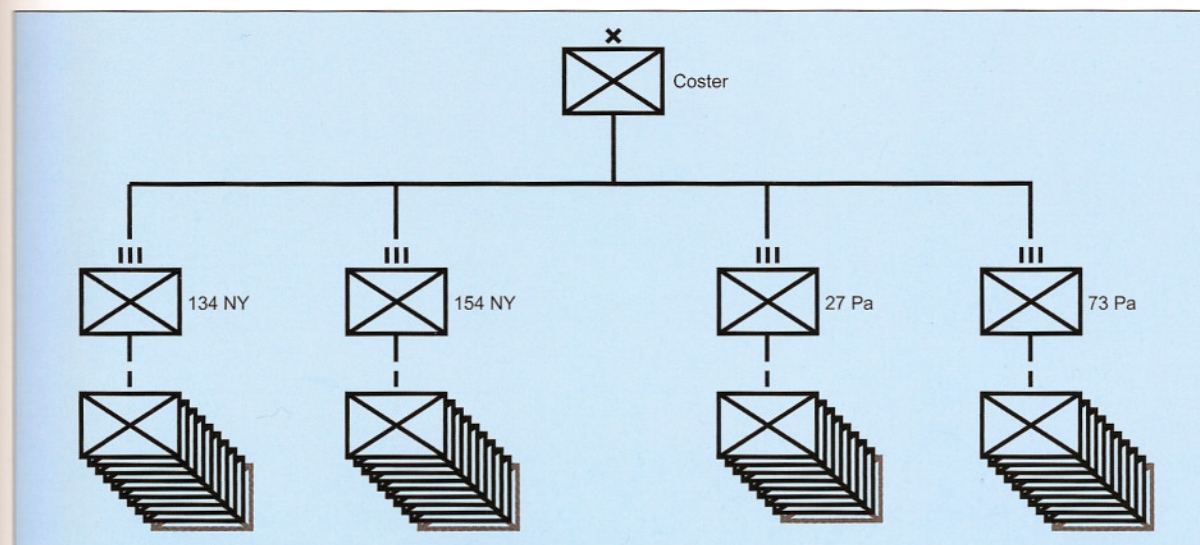
Lieutenant-Colonel Lorenz Cantador
283 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. A thru E and G thru K.

73rd Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry

Captain Daniel F. Kelly
290 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. A thru K.

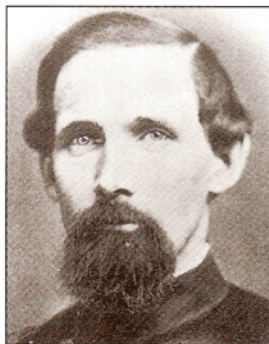


XI Corps - 2nd Division - 2nd Brigade

The Brigade's two Ohio regiments were combat tested. The 55th Ohio served in western Virginia in the spring of 1862. Active in the Valley Campaign, it was also at Second Bull Run where it lost 14 killed, 60 wounded and 21 missing. At Chancellorsville it served in the 1st Division and lost nine killed, 87 wounded, and five missing. Colonel Orland Smith had led the 73rd Ohio during the Shenandoah Valley Campaign and at Second Bull Run where it lost 148 men.

The Brigade's other two regiments first saw action at Chancellorsville. Under Francis Barlow's command, the Brigade had escaped lightly at Chancellorsville. In

Colonel Orland Smith, a 38-year-old Maine native, had a successful railroad career in Ohio before enlisting in the Union army as a Lieutenant-Colonel.



SECOND BRIGADE

Colonel Orland Smith
1 Staff Officer

33rd Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry Regiment

Colonel Adin Ballou Underwood
491 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. A thru K.

136th Regiment New York State Volunteers (Ironclads)

Colonel James Wood, Jr.
482 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. A thru K.

55th Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regiment

Colonel Charles B. Gambee
327 troops present for duty equipped

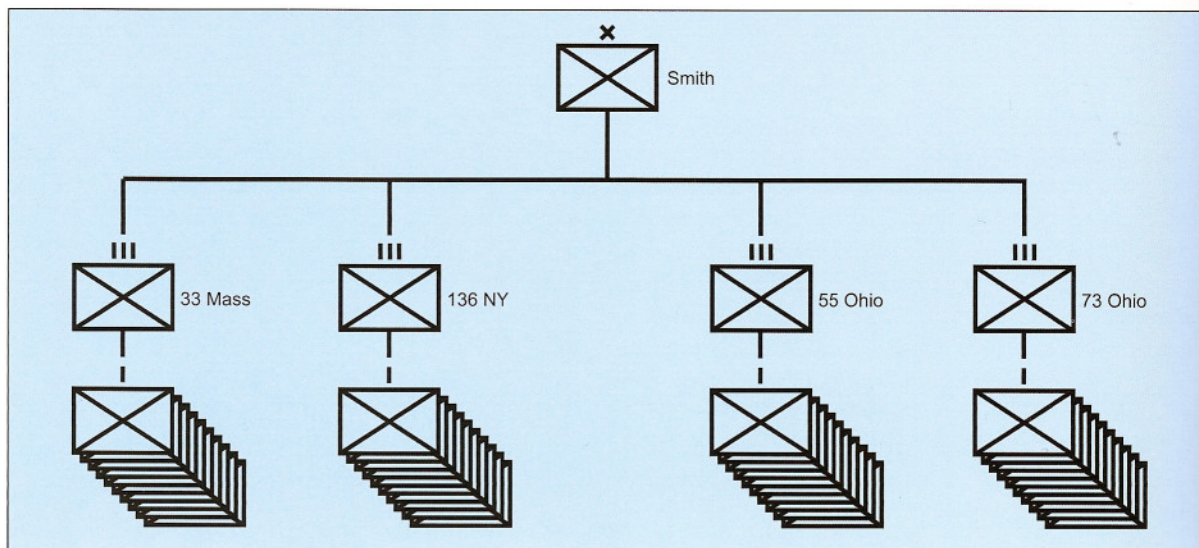
Cos. A thru K.

73rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regiment

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Long
338 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. A thru K.

the post-battle reorganisation, the 55th Ohio joined the Brigade and Smith ascended to brigade command.



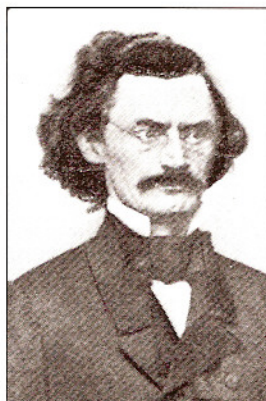
XI U.S. Army Corps - 3rd Division



Elements of the Division participated in Fremont's campaign in western Virginia and the Shenandoah Valley. At Second Bull Run, the Division had somewhat the same organisational structure it was to have at Gettysburg including the same division and brigade commanders.

The Division's commander, Major-General Carl Schurz, was a prime example of President Lincoln's proclivity to promote foreign-born political leaders to important military positions. Although courageous, in his early battles Schurz made the mistakes of an inexperienced military leader.

Along with the rest of the corps, 3rd Division manned the forward defences of the capital during the Antietam Campaign. The Division then marched to Fredericksburg, Virginia but not in time to take part in Burnside's battle. It went into winter encampment at Stafford, Virginia, across the Rappahannock River from Fredericksburg. At Chancellorsville, the Division performed poorly and joined the stampede following Jackson's



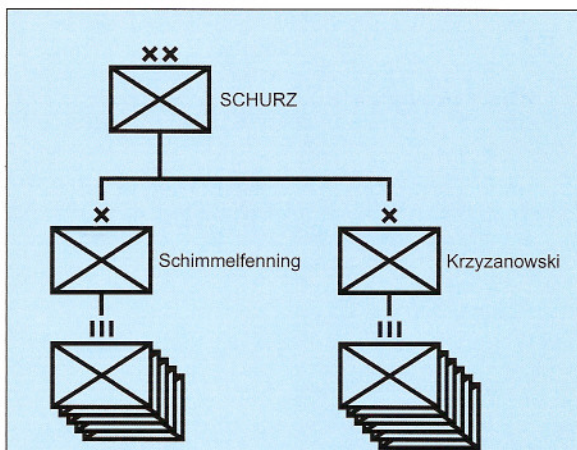
Major-General Carl Schurz was a revolutionary leader in Germany before fleeing to escape execution and becoming a Wisconsin farmer. The 34-year-old was highly educated and a talented orator who soon applied his skills to the anti-slavery cause.

flank attack. Here it lost 908 men, 43% of whom were missing, mostly captured.

3rd DIVISION

Major-General Carl Schurz
Brigadier-General Alexander von Schimmelfennig
Major-General Carl Schurz
6 Staff and Field Officers

1st Brigade 1,683
2nd Brigade 1,420



XI Corps - 3rd Division - 1st Brigade

The first colonel of the Brigade's 74th Pennsylvania was Alexander Schimmelfennig. He had served as an officer of engineers in the Prussian Army. He volunteered for service in September 1861. His professional instruction turned the 74th into a well-drilled and disciplined unit.

At Second Bull Run the Brigade, which then comprised three regiments including two that fought with it at Gettysburg, the 61st Ohio and 74th Pennsylvania, was under Schimmelfennig's command. It futilely

assaulted Stonewall Jackson's position behind the railroad embankment and lost 158 casualties.

After a period of rest and reorganisation, the Brigade

FIRST BRIGADE

Brigadier-General
Alexander von Schimmelfennig
Colonel George von Amsberg
3 Staff and Field Officers

entered the Chancellorsville Campaign. With the exception of the 45th New York, which was serving in XI Corps' 1st Division, and the presence of the 68th New York, the Brigade fought with the same organisation it had at Gettysburg.

When Jackson's assault unraveled XI Corps' right flank, the Brigade tried to turn to face the charging

Brigadier-General Alexander Schimmelfennig, 39, had been a Prussian officer and military engineer who took part in the revolution and had to flee Germany. He served the U.S. War Department as an engineer before the war.



82nd Illinois Infantry Regiment
Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Selig Salomon
 316 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. A thru K.

45th Regiment New York State Volunteers (5th German Rifles)
Colonel George Karl Heinrich Wilhelm von Amsberg
Lieutenant-Colonel Adolphus Dobke
 375 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. A thru K.

157th Regiment New York State Volunteers
Colonel Philip Perry Brown, Jr.
 409 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. A thru K.

61st Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regiment
Colonel Steven Joseph McGroarty
 247 troops present for duty equipped

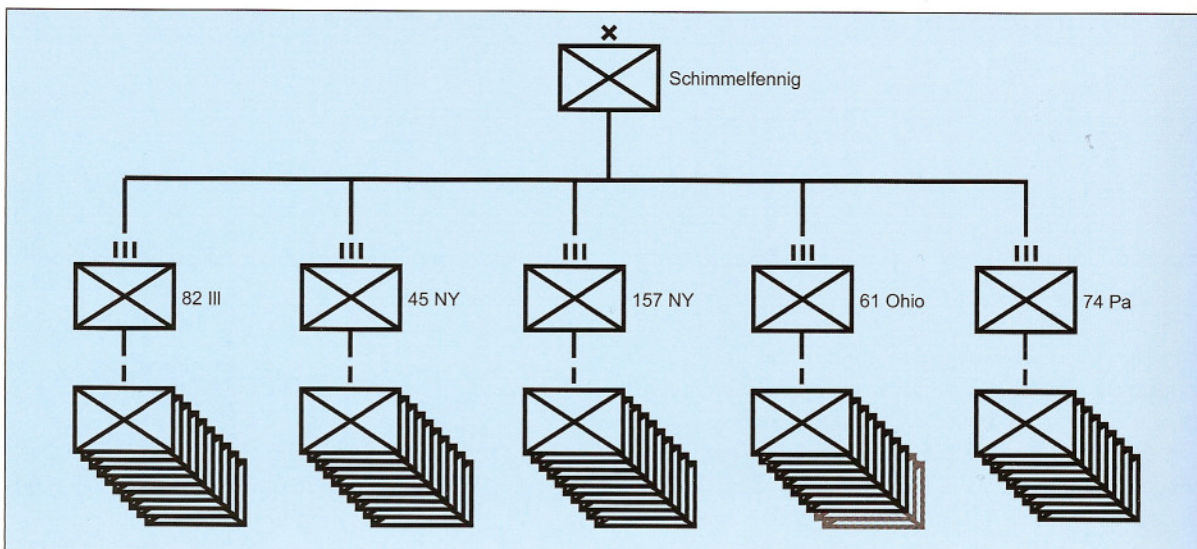
Cos. A thru K.

Confederates. As men of the 1st Division fled through their ranks, the Brigade briefly stood its ground.

Meanwhile, the Confederates poured around the Brigade's flank. The colonel of the 74th Pennsylvania reported that Howard rode among them ordering the regiments to "Stop; face about; do not retreat any farther." As the colonel remarked, "This was well said, but impossible to be done." The Brigade joined the rout, losing 84 killed, 215 wounded and 120 missing. It had fought hard when given an untenable position and was unjustly criticised. Before Gettysburg, the 45th and 68th New York regiments exchanged brigades.

74th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry
Colonel Adolph von Hartung
Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Theobald von Mitzell
Captain Gustav Schleiter
Captain Henry Krauseneck
 333 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. A and B and D thru K.



XI Corps - 3rd Division - 2nd Brigade

The regiments in the 2nd Brigade served in western Virginia during the early phase of the war. One of those regiments was the 58th New York. When the war began, a Polish immigrant, Wladimir Krzyzanowski, assisted in the organisation of the 58th New York, a regiment recruited from German and Polish immigrants. Brigaded with three other regi-

ments, including the 75th Pennsylvania with whom it would fight at Gettysburg, the regiment engaged at the June 8, 1862 Battle of Cross Keys.

At Second Bull Run, the Brigade, which then comprised three regiments including two that fought with it at Gettysburg, the 58th New York and 75th Pennsyl-

SECOND BRIGADE

Colonel Wladimir Krzyzanowski
1 Staff and Field Officer

58th Regiment New York State Volunteers (Polish Legion)

Lieutenant-Colonel August Otto
194 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. A thru K.

119th Regiment New York State Volunteers

*Colonel John Thomas Lockman/
Lieutenant-Colonel Edward F. Lloyd*
262 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. A thru K.

82nd Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regiment

*Colonel James Sidney Robinson/
Lieutenant-Colonel David Thomson*
312 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. A thru K.

75th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry

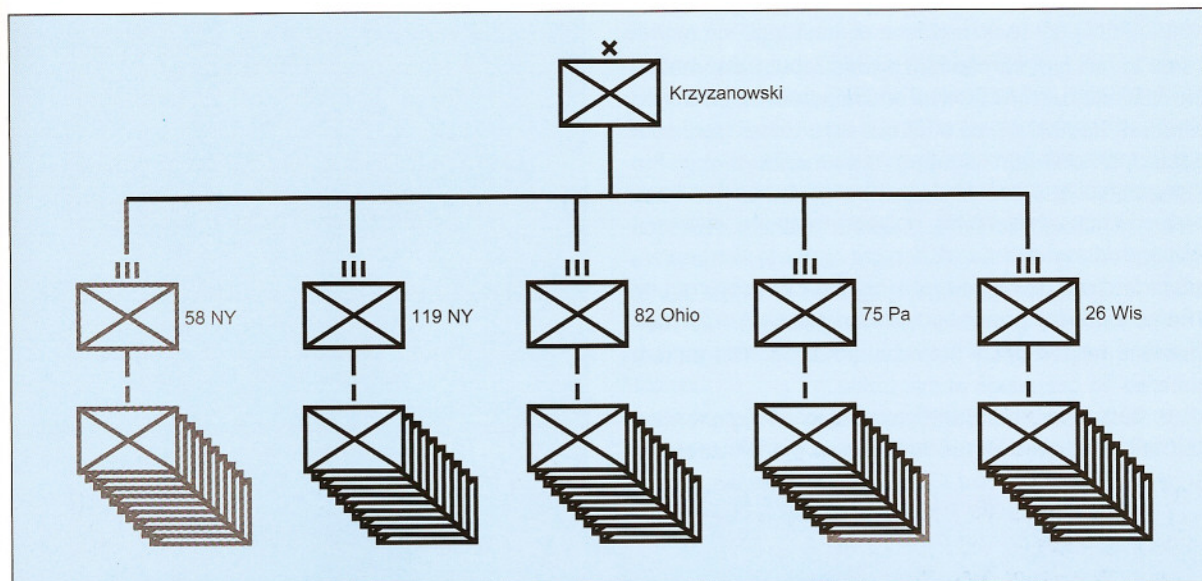
*Colonel Francis Mahler/
Major August Ledig*
208 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. A thru I.

26th Wisconsin Infantry Regiment

*Lieutenant-Colonel Hans Boebell/
Captain John William Fuchs*
443 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. A thru K.



vania, served under Krzyzanowski's command. Here it lost 372 men.

Following rest and refit within the Washington defences, the Brigade entered the Chancellorsville Campaign with the same organisation it took to Gettysburg. With the collapse of XI Corps' flank, the Brigade confronted the devastating Confederate charge. It proved impossible to change front to face this charge. According to General Schurz's report, "the 74th Pennsylvania and 61st Ohio Regiments, which I had counted among the best I had...could do nothing but endeavour to rally behind the second line." The Brigade lost 36 killed, 219 wounded and 153 missing.

XI Corps Artillery Brigade

The five batteries composing XI Corps Artillery Brigade were all veteran units. Their 26 guns were intended for direct infantry support.

Among the Brigade's batteries was Battery I, 1st Ohio Light Artillery, which was commanded by one of the army's best known gunners. Hubert Dilger had left his commission in the Baden Horse Artillery to join the Union ranks. Riding a powerful horse, wearing non-regulation doeskin britches, Dilger led his battery aggressively, handling it as if it were true horse artillery. The exploits of 'Leather-britches', as the army

XI ARMY CORPS ARTILLERY BRIGADE
Major Thomas W. Osborn
1 Staff and Field Officer

came to call him earned him a wide reputation. Amidst the rout and ruin of XI Corps at Chancellorsville, Dilger, who had had his horse shot out from under him, conducted a one-gun fighting withdrawal along the Turnpike.

Also at Chancellorsville, Captain Michael Wiedrich had turned the 1st New York Light Artillery, Battery I, to face the Confederate eruption against XI Corps' flank. The canister-firing battery held its ground for 20 minutes and helped delay the rebel advance. The battery suffered 13 casualties at this battle.

The 13th New York Battery was also an experienced unit. It had formed in 1861 as part of the Philadelphia Brigade. Battery K, 1st Ohio Artillery likewise organised in 1861, under the command of the German-born Lewis Heckman.

The outbreak of war found Battery G, 4th U.S.

Colonel Wladimir Krzyzanowski fled Poland as a refugee from their revolution in 1848 and worked as a civil engineer in New York. At the outbreak of the war he raised a regiment of Poles and Germans.



Artillery stationed in Nebraska at Fort Randall. Its nineteen-year-old commanding lieutenant was one of the youngest officers to serve in a position of responsibility in the Army of the Potomac.

The morning of July 1, 1863 found the Brigade on the march from Emmitsburg toward Gettysburg. After they had covered some six miles, Major Osborn received orders from General Howard that I Corps was engaged and he "should move the artillery to the front as rapidly as possible."

Battery I, 1st New York Light Artillery
Captain Michael Wiedrich
(141 troops present for duty equipped)
6 3-inch rifled guns

13th Battery, New York Light Artillery
Lieutenant William Wheeler
(110 troops present for duty equipped)
4 3-inch rifled guns

Battery I, 1st Ohio Light Artillery
Captain Hubert Dilger
(127 troops present for duty equipped)
6 12-pounder Napoleon guns

Battery K, 1st Ohio Light Artillery
Captain Lewis Heckman
(110 troops present for duty equipped)
4 12-pounder Napoleon guns

Battery G, 4th United States Artillery
Lieutenant Bayard Wilkeson
Lieutenant Eugene Adolphus Bancroft
(115 troops present for duty equipped)
6 12-pounder Napoleon guns

XI CORPS' BATTLES

July 1 - 1530 - 1630 hrs

Disaster at Blocher's Knoll

Reynolds' death caused a cascading change of command within XI Corps. General Howard arrived on the battlefield about 1130 hours. Since he was the senior officer on the field, Howard assumed overall command from Doubleday. Schurz took over temporary leadership of the Corps while Schimmelfennig ascended to command of the 3rd Division. Colonel von Amsberg replaced Schimmelfennig in command of the 1st Brigade and Lieutenant-Colonel Dobke took charge of von Amsberg's 45th New York.

Howard divided the battlefield in two, instructing Doubleday to take command on the left while he attended to the right. Four companies of the 45th New York served as the advance guard of XI Corps. They marched out the Mummasburg Road toward Oak

Ridge. Here Confederate artillery began to fire on them. The balance of the 45th arrived, supported by 'Leather Britches' Dilger's Battery I, 1st Ohio Light Artillery. When the remainder of the 1st Brigade arrived, about 1300 hours, a standup fight with Doles' Georgia Brigade began north of Gettysburg.

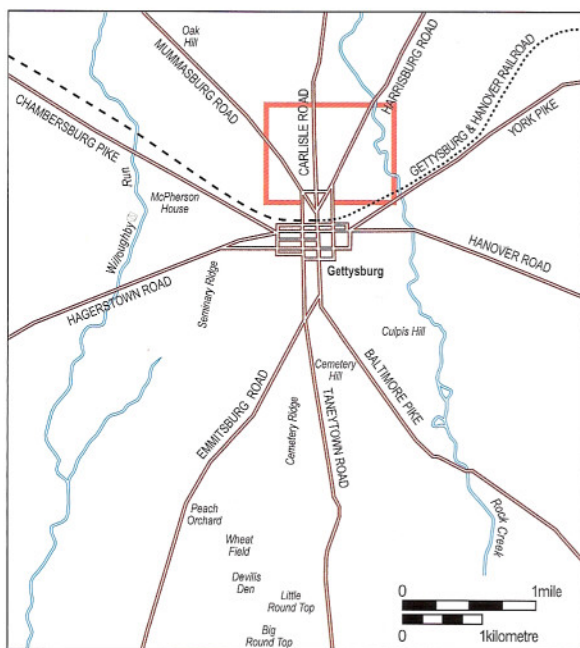
When the remainder of XI Corps reached Gettysburg, Howard instructed them to move to the plain north of the town. They were to link up with I Corps on Oak Ridge and guard against the Confederates who had been detected moving toward Gettysburg on the Harrisburg Road.

This was an ambitious assignment. The Corps had to occupy some 1,500 yards stretching between the Mummasburg and Harrisburg Roads. This would still leave a quarter-mile gap separating XI Corps' left from I Corps' right. The best position to accomplish this mission was just outside of Gettysburg with a line centred on the Almshouse.

Howard rode off to confer with Doubleday. Schurz began to deploy his units north of Gettysburg where they too received fire from the Confederate artillery on Oak Hill. Schurz had ordered Barlow's 1st Division, to refuse his right flank in anticipation of the Confederate troops arriving on the Harrisburg Road.

However, when Schurz looked to his right flank he saw that "Barlow, be it that he had misunderstood my order, or that he was carried away by the ardor of the conflict, had advanced his whole line and lost connection with my third division on his left, and...he had instead of refusing, pushed forward his right brigade, so that it formed a projecting angle with the rest of the line." This was a terrible blunder and set the stage for a Chancellorsville-like disaster to once again strike XI Corps.

Schurz judged that he had no choice but to order Schimmelfennig to advance his division to conform to



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|-------------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|
| 0800 hrs | 0900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 |
| pages 92-93 | | 23-26 | | | | | | 27-29 | | |



Barlow's forward movement. Every step north the men took lengthened the extent of the perimeter they would have to defend.

Blocher's Knoll was slightly higher than the ridge at the Almshouse. Its cleared top offered a fine position except for the fact that about 100 feet to the north and east, a thick woods began. This meant that the enemy troops advancing on the knoll from the Harrisburg Road would have a covered approach.

By 1400 hours XI Corps had occupied its new position. Von Gilsa's Brigade was on the Corps' right flank, just as had been the case at Chancellorsville. Since the 41st New York was detached, the Brigade had only three regiments. They brushed aside some rebel skirmishers belonging to Doles' Brigade and took station around Blocher's Knoll. Their line was stretched so thin that it resembled a skirmish line. Battery G, 4th U.S. Artillery unlimbered atop the knoll.

Supporting von Gilsa's left was Ames' Brigade. The 25th and 107th Ohio were roughly at right angles to von Gilsa's main front while the 75th Ohio and 17th Connecticut stood in column as a reserve.

Schimmelfennig's 2nd Brigade occupied a position in an orchard near the Carlisle Road. It stood in double column of companies, a dense formation that made too good a target for the Confederate gunners on Oak Hill.

Farther to the west was von Amsberg's 1st Brigade. It stretched from near the Carlisle Road all the way to the Mummasburg Road. Its front was so extensive that

Battery G, 4th U.S. Artillery in action on Blocher's Knoll. The battery fired 1,400 rounds against the attacking infantry of Gordon's Brigade. Battery commander Lieutenant Wilkeson fell here.

its battle line was also virtually akin to a skirmish line. Dilger's guns and the 13th New York provided support from positions adjacent to the Carlisle Road.

At first the situation appeared very favourable to XI Corps. Although the units on the Corps' left had to manoeuvre amidst a punishing artillery fire from Oak Hill, the only infantry they confronted was Doles' Brigade. Schimmelfennig made initial progress against the outnumbered Georgians. Barlow even conceived that he could wheel von Gilsa's Brigade to its left to take Doles in the flank.

Suddenly, about 1530 hours, a fierce bombardment struck Barlow's soldiers. It came from the artillery attached to Early's Division. In spite of the fact that Devin's patrols had detected Early's soldiers the previous evening, his appearance surprised the bluecoats.

From Blocher's Knoll, the regulars of Battery G returned the rebel fire. Although Battery G inflicted some losses with its well-aimed shots, the Confederate bombardment savaged the battery. Its commander, 19-year-old Lieutenant Wilkeson, received a mortal wound. Two other men were killed and 11 wounded along with 31 horses killed. The battery fired 1,400 rounds but it could not stop the Confederate advance.

Gordon's Brigade struck von Gilsa's men while two

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Approx. 1530 hours - Gordon's Confederates working with Doles' Brigade launch a pincer attack against Barlow's troops on Blocher's Knoll. With the Federals completely routed there, Doles then throws back Krzyzanowski's men while Hays' and Avery's Brigades swing in from the east to try to close XI Corps' escape route.

more Confederate brigades surged past the open Union right flank. Von Gilsa tried to change front to face the threat to his right flank but so quickly were his men at grips with Gordon's rebels that they could not execute this manoeuvre. The yankees gallantly traded close range volleys with Gordon's men.

With their flank turned, von Gilsa's Brigade broke to the rear. Von Gilsa tried to rally it. A soldier recalled seeing him ride "up and down that line through a regular storm of lead, meantime using the German epithets so common to him."

Von Gilsa's collapse exposed the right flank of Ames' Brigade. It too quickly began to unravel. The two reserve regiments attempted a counter-attack. The colonel of the 75th Ohio related, "It was a fearful advance and made at a dreadful cost of life." The counter-attack could not restore the situation.

Barlow's entire Division began running back to the

Almshouse line. While trying to rally them, Barlow received a bullet in his left side. He dismounted and tried to walk, only to be struck by a spent bullet in the back. The rebels captured him. Their doctors pronounced that he had little chance to live, but in fact he would recover to again command a division in battle.

With Barlow's Division fleeing, the Confederates next struck Colonel Krzyzanowski's Brigade. It was already unnerved by the deadly Confederate artillery fire. It deployed to fight Doles' men and a standup firefight ensued. A Union officer recalled, "The combatants approached each other until they were scarcely more than seventy-five yards apart, and the names of battles printed on the Confederate flags might have been read, had there been time to read them."

Krzyzanowski's horse was shot down and the colonel fell heavily. He refused to leave the field. Soon his Brigade was enveloped on both flanks and it too broke to the rear.

Meanwhile, Schimmelfennig's Brigade, commanded by Colonel von Amsberg, was attacked by men of Rodes' Division from the direction of Oak Ridge. It too had little chance and had to retire toward Gettysburg.

The question remained whether the rebels would be able to rush into Gettysburg and trap the retreating elements of I and XI Corps.

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XI CORPS' BATTLES

July 1 - 1600-1645 hrs

Flanked !

When corps commander Howard arrived at Gettysburg, he observed the dominant importance of Cemetery Hill. He positioned the Corps' 2nd Division and Battery I, 1st New York Light Artillery on these heights. To ensure that they would be held, Howard spoke to the gunners: "Boys, I want you to hold this position at all hazards. Can you do it?" The New Yorkers replied with a gratifying "Yes, Sir!"

Thereafter, Howard would exercise limited control over the events of July 1. However, for his appreciation of the significance of Cemetery Hill, and his decision to retain a reserve there, he would receive the formal thanks of the United States Congress.

As XI Corps' position north of Gettysburg collapsed, the generals naturally turned to the reserve for help. Howard, Schurz, and Doubleday all needed reinforcements. Howard asked for Slocum's XII Corps to accelerate its march to Gettysburg. Schurz and Doubleday asked Howard for assistance. The two brigades on Cemetery Hill were the only available fresh troops.

Howard was loath to call upon them. As he explained, "I feared the consequences of sparing another man from the cemetery." Nonetheless, he ordered Colonel Coster to advance his brigade onto the plain north of Gettysburg to help the beleaguered XI Corps.

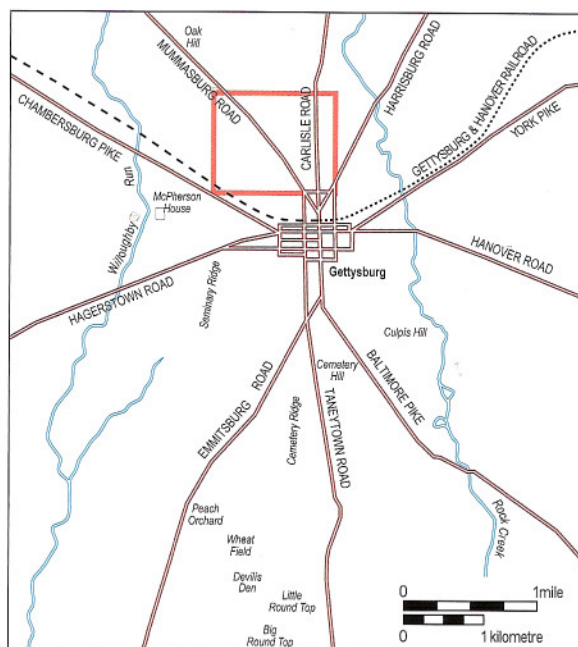
Some time before 1530 hours, Coster's Brigade left Cemetery Hill, entered Baltimore Street, and passed through the town. Coster detached the 73rd Pennsylvania and ordered it to remain near the railroad station on the town's outskirts. With his remaining three regiments he advanced to the Almshouse. One of his soldiers recalled that the advance was made in perfect order and that if the 154th New York had "been on dress parade it could not have done better."

Coster stationed the 134th New York on his right in a wheat field. The 154th New York manned the centre of

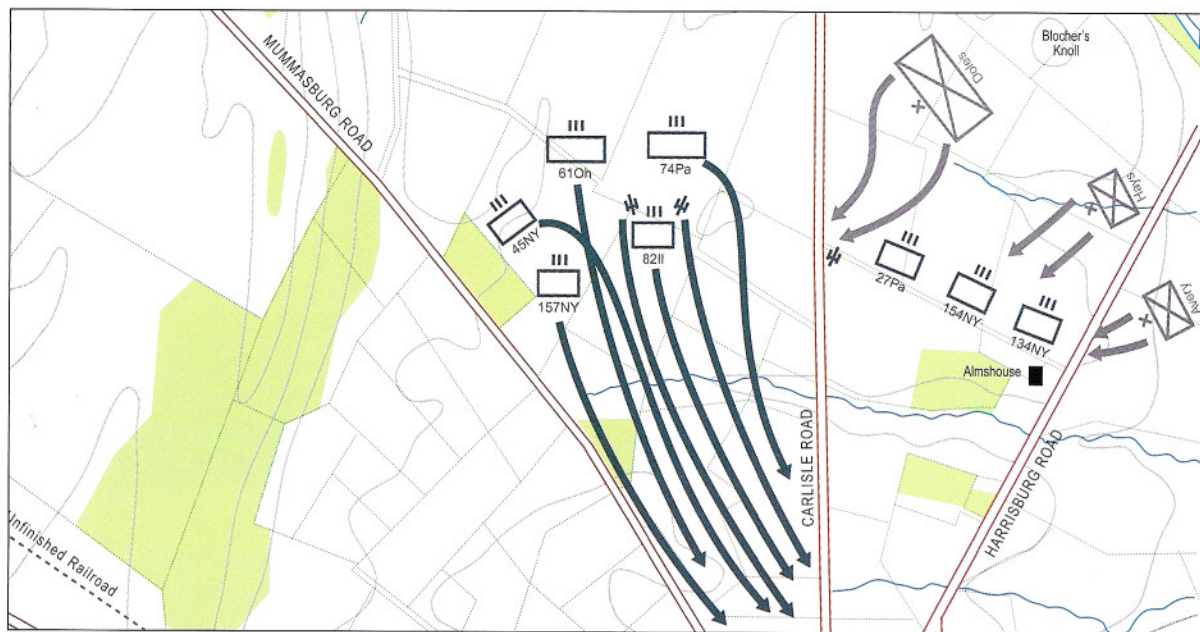
the Brigade's line. The 27th Pennsylvania deployed on the left near a brick house. Higher ground rose in front of the Pennsylvania regiment. Consequently, they could only fire obliquely to its right. Had there been time, the regiment would have occupied this terrain. But there was no time to perfect the Brigade's line before the Confederates struck.

Two enemy brigades commanded by Hays and Avery hit Coster's Brigade in front and right flank. A private in the 154th New York wrote, "I shall always remember how the Confederate line of battle looked as it came into full view and started down toward us. It seemed as though they had a battle flag every few rods." Coster's men were able to fire six to nine shots against this imposing host.

On the Brigade's left, Captain Heckman's Battery K,



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1630 hours - In anticipation of the final collapse of XI Corps, Federal General Howard orders Coster's Brigade to form a hasty defence line near the Almshouse. This new position buys just enough time to allow Schimmelfennig's command to escape back through Gettysburg before the town is taken by the Confederates.

1st Ohio Light Artillery, tried to help. Its fire kept the Brigade's left flank clear. Over a 30-minute span the battery fired 113 times, losing 15 men, 9 horses, and two Napoleons.

But no Federal leader had a tactical answer to the wave of rebels sweeping beyond Coster's right flank.

After a fight that could not have lasted more than 15 minutes, Coster's men began to retreat. An officer rode among them shouting out, "Don't run men; none but cowards run!"

The rapidly approaching Confederates admired his courage and some called, "Don't shoot that man!" It was too late. A musketry volley felled the gallant Federal officer.

Coster's withdrawal ended organised resistance north of Gettysburg. General von Steinwehr simply wrote "Colonel Coster had a severe engagement with the advancing enemy, but was, of course, not strong enough to restore the battle."

About half of Coster's men were casualties. The 27th

Pennsylvania lost 34 killed and wounded and 77 missing, the 154th New York, 22 killed and wounded and 178 missing. The 134th New York suffered the heaviest loss, 193 killed and wounded and 59 missing.

Coster's stand at the Almshouse line inflicted relatively few losses on the brigades of Hays and Avery. But the 15 or so minutes his men purchased allowed hundreds of men belonging to both I Corps and XI Corps to slip through Gettysburg to the safety of Cemetery Hill.

Even so, the retreat through Gettysburg was extremely difficult. Many soldiers became confused in the maze of streets and alleys and found themselves trapped when the Confederates pursued closely, but it was not a rout. Enough formed soldiers retired through the town to help create an imposing presence on Cemetery Hill.

Here also were the fresh soldiers of Colonel Orland Smith's Brigade along with six 3-inch rifles of Battery I, 1st New York Light Artillery. Together they were enough to persuade the Confederates not to try one more assault.

The Army of the Potomac would blame XI Corps for having again failed. In fact, given the extraordinary position the army's leaders had imposed upon the Corps, it had done well. In about two hours of combat the Corps had lost 1,889 men killed and wounded along with 1,497 men missing.

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THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

XII U.S. ARMY CORPS

The General Order of March 13, 1862 that created the Army of the Potomac's corps structure also mandated the formation of a two-division corps from troops serving in the Shenandoah Valley.

Originally numbered V Corps and commanded by Major General Nathaniel Banks, the two divisional commanders were Brigadier-General Alpheus Williams, an officer who would command XII Corps' 1st



Major-General Henry Warner Slocum, 36, a West Point graduate and artilleryman, left the army to practise law, and re-entered as a colonel when war broke out. He rose to corps command in little more than a year.

Division at Gettysburg, and Brigadier-General James Shields.

Fighting as separate divisions, Shields' Division defeated Stonewall Jackson at Kernstown on March

XII CORPS

**Major-General Henry Warner Slocum/
Major-General Alpheus Starkey Williams**
(Corps deployed at Gettysburg late on July 1 but did not engage)

First Division

**Brigadier-General Alpheus Starkey Williams/
Brigadier-General Thomas Howard Ruger**

Second Division

Brigadier General John White Geary

XII Corps Artillery

Lieutenant Edward D. Muhlenberg

XII CORPS HEADQUARTERS 8 Staff and Field Officers

Provost Guard

10th Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry

Captain John Davis Beardsley
169 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. A, B and D.

Escort

9th New York Volunteer Regiment of Cavalry

75 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. D and L.

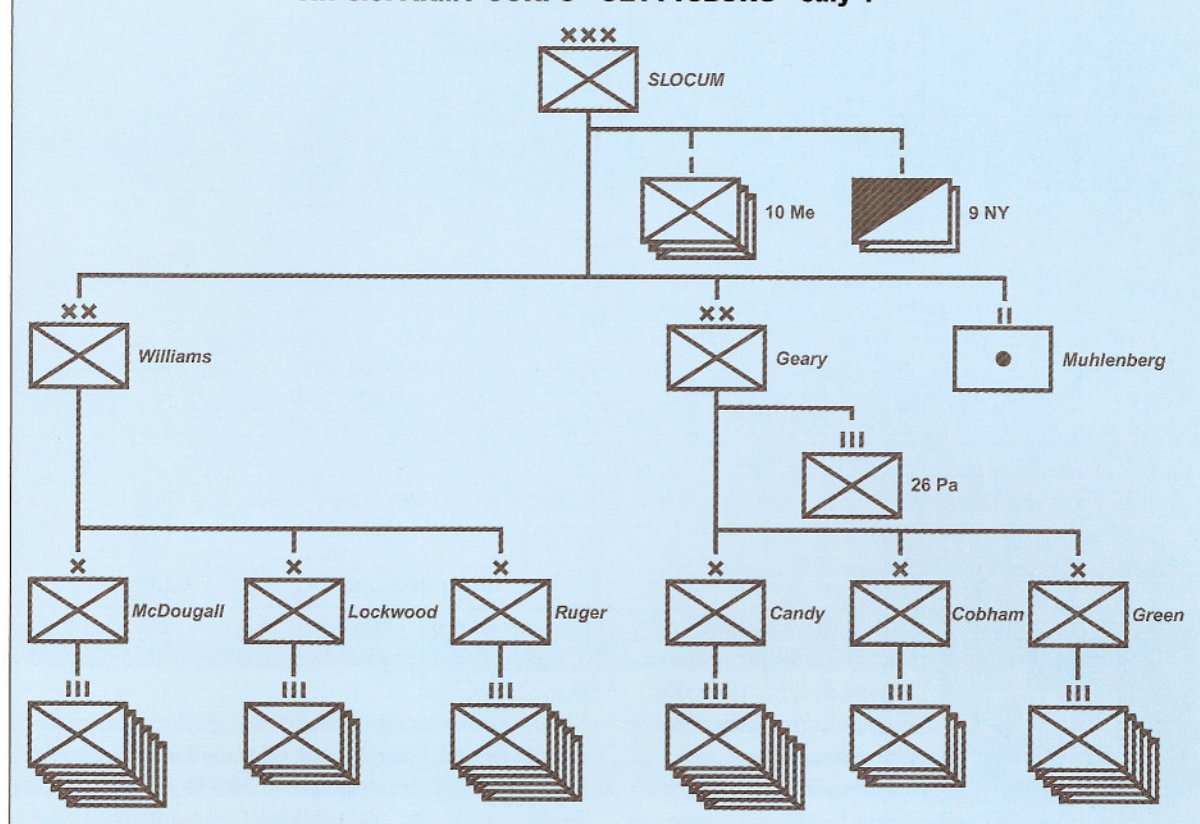
23, 1862 and Williams' Division engaged at Winchester on May 25, 1862. On June 26, Lincoln authorised that "the troops of the Shenandoah Department, now under General Banks, shall constitute the Second Army Corps" of Pope's Army of Virginia. As such, it fought at Cedar Mountain on August 9, 1862. Of some 6,000 men engaged, the Corps lost 2,216.

On September 12, 1862 the Corps was renumbered again. At Antietam, Major-General Joseph Mansfield commanded XII Corps. With 12,300 men present for duty, it contained 22 regiments and was the smallest corps in the Army of the Potomac. While the corps was deploying to assault the Dunker Church, Mansfield

XI US Corps Casualties at Gettysburg 1st July 1863

Corps not engaged

XII U.S. ARMY CORPS - GETTYSBURG - July 1



received a mortal wound. In the ensuing charges, the Corps lost 1,746 men.

Major-General Henry Slocum replaced Mansfield. Slocum was a combat veteran, having received a wound while leading the 27th New York at First Bull Run. His leadership merited steady promotion. When promoted to major-general on July 4, 1862, he was the

second youngest man in all the Union armies to achieve that rank.

Under Slocum's direction, XII Corps fought well at Chancellorsville, losing 2,814 men, about one in five men. Having commanded the Corps for eight months, Slocum was second only to Sedgwick in experience at this level.

XII U.S. Army Corps - 1st Division



The 1st Division enjoyed uncharacteristic command continuity. During the fifteen months prior to Gettysburg, Alpheus Williams led the Division. The Division's initial service was in the Shenandoah Valley.

It fought at Winchester on May 25, 1862, where it helped cover Banks' retreat. The Division's losses reflect the nature of this action: 39 killed; 178 wounded; and a colossal 1,242 missing, mostly captured.

1st DIVISION

**Major-General Alpheus Starkey Williams/
Brigadier-General Thomas Howard Ruger
5 Staff and Field Officers**

**1st Brigade 1,835
2nd Brigade 1,818
3rd Brigade 1,598**

FIRST BRIGADE

Colonel Archibald L. McDougall
1 Staff Officer

5th Regiment Connecticut Infantry Volunteers

Colonel Warren Wightman Packer
221 troops present for duty equipped

20th Regiment Connecticut Infantry Volunteers

Lieutenant-Colonel William Burr Wooster
321 troops present for duty equipped

3rd Maryland Infantry Regiment

Colonel Joseph M. Sudsbury
290 troops present for duty equipped - guarding
divisional ordnance train 1st July.

123rd Regiment New York State Volunteers (Washington County Regt)

Lieutenant-Colonel James Clarence Rogers
495 troops present for duty equipped

145th Regiment New York State Volunteers (Stanton Legion)

Colonel Edward Livingston Price
245 troops present for duty equipped

46th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry

Colonel James Levan Selfridge
262 troops present for duty equipped



Brigadier-General Alpheus Starkey Williams, 53, won the affection of his men because he cared for their health and comfort to the extent of avoiding battle.

At Cedar Mountain the Division partially redeemed itself. It helped deliver a surprise blow to Stonewall Jackson's vaunted veterans. During hard fighting, Brigadier-General Samuel Crawford's 1st Brigade lost 867 men out of 1,679 present (although 373 of them were reported as missing) while Brigadier-General

George Gordon's 3rd Brigade lost 344 men. The Division remained in reserve during the Second Bull Run Campaign.

Five new regiments filled the Division's depleted ranks before Antietam. Although the Division had only two brigades present at that battle, it suffered heavily during its charge toward the Dunker Church, losing 1,076 casualties.

Divisional commander Williams assumed corps command when Mansfield went down. Crawford, the commander of the 1st Brigade, took over temporary direction of the Division. His stint was brief. A bullet inflicted a serious thigh wound, compelling him to cede command to General Gordon. Crawford would appear at Gettysburg in command of a V Corps' division.

The 1st Division returned to the Harper's Ferry region following the battle and thus missed the Battle of Fredericksburg. It wintered around Stafford Court

SECOND BRIGADE

Brigadier-General Henry Hayes Lockwood
3 Staff and Field Officers

150th Regiment New York State Volunteers (Dutchess Legion)

Colonel John Henry Ketcham
609 troops present for duty equipped

1st Maryland Potomac Home Brigade

Colonel William Pinckney Maulsby
674 troops present for duty equipped

1st Maryland Eastern Shore Regiment

Colonel James Wallace
532 troops present for duty equipped

THIRD BRIGADE*Brigadier-General Thomas Howard Ruger/**Colonel Silas Coegrove**1 Staff Officer**16 Band***27th Regiment Indiana****Volunteer Infantry***Colonel Silas Coegrove**339 troops present for duty equipped***2nd Regiment Massachusetts****Volunteer Infantry***Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Redington Mudge**316 troops present for duty equipped***13th New Jersey Volunteer Infantry Regiment***Colonel Ezra Ayres Carman**347 troops present for duty equipped***107th Regiment New York State****Volunteers (Campbell Guards)***Colonel Nirom Marium Crane**319 troops present for duty equipped***3rd Wisconsin Infantry Regiment***Colonel William Hawley**260 troops present for duty equipped*

House. During the Chancellorsville Campaign in May 1863, the Division advanced down the Plank Road on May 1. After a skirmish, it erected a substantial log breastwork around Fairview. When Jackson's flank attack collapsed XI Corps, Williams saw the routing fugitives swarming through his position. With commendable coolness Williams took Ruger's and Knipe's Brigades on a flank march south of the Plank Road and pushed into the woods. The movement checked at once all farther advance of the enemy. The Division

lost 128 killed, 771 wounded and 666 missing. However it did not lose a single gun or colour.

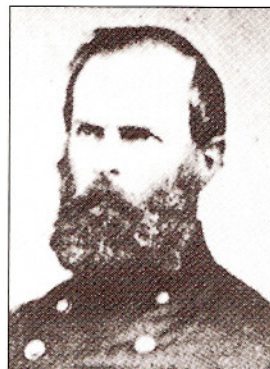
After Chancellorsville, the terms of enlistment of many veteran regiments expired. Consequently the 1st and 2nd Brigades consolidated into the 1st Brigade. The 2nd Brigade that joined the Division composed three green regiments. Two had previously been assigned to the defence of Baltimore and southern Maryland. The 150th New York did not even report to the Division until arriving at Gettysburg on July 2.

XII U.S. Army Corps - 2nd Division

Like its sister division, the 2nd Division's introduction to combat came in the Shenandoah Valley. At the March 23, 1862 Battle of Kernstown, it had the distinction of inflicting a rare defeat on Stonewall Jackson's veterans. Under the command of Brigadier-General Christopher Augur, it again met Jackson's men at the Battle of Cedar Mountain on August 9. Here the officer who would lead the Division at Gettysburg, Brigadier-General John Geary, was among the 943 casualties the Division suffered.

Brigadier-General George Greene, who was to command the Division's 3rd Brigade at Gettysburg, led the

Brigadier-General John White Geary, 44, had been a surveyor, land speculator, civil engineer, and militia-man. He led a regiment in the Mexican War, served as mayor of San Francisco, and governed Kansas Territory before the war.



FIRST BRIGADE

Colonel Charles Candy
2 Staff and Field Officers

5th Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regiment

Colonel John Halliday Patrick
302 troops present for duty equipped

7th Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regiment

Colonel William R. Creighton
282 troops present for duty equipped

29th Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regiment

Captain Wilber F. Stevens
308 troops present for duty equipped

66th Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regiment

Lieutenant-Colonel Eugene Powell
303 troops present for duty equipped

28th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry

Captain John Hornbuckle Flynn
303 troops present for duty equipped

147th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry

Lieutenant-Colonel Ario Pardee, Jr.
298 troops present for duty equipped

2nd DIVISION

Brigadier-General John White Geary

1st Brigade 1,798

2nd Brigade 700

3rd Brigade 1,424

Division at Antietam. Here it lost 651 men, of whom only 30 were missing.

Geary recovered to command the Division at Chancellorsville. Geary was a combat-tested leader who was completely fearless on the battlefield. He had raised the 28th Pennsylvania, which fought in the Division's 3rd Brigade, and received two wounds. At Chancellorsville, Geary had another near miss when a passing cannonball knocked him unconscious.

The Division lost 123 killed, 623 wounded, and 444 missing at this battle. Except for the 2nd Brigade, which lost two veteran regiments whose terms of enlistment had expired, the Division marched to Gettysburg with the same organization and the same brigade and division leaders that it had fought with at Chancellorsville. This continuity was exceptional in the army at this time.

DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS

5 Staff and Field Officers

Provost Guard

Co. B, 28th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry

27 troops present for duty equipped

SECOND BRIGADE

Colonel George A. Cobham, Jr.
3 Staff and Field Officers

29th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry

Colonel William Rickards, Jr.
357 troops present for duty equipped

109th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry

Captain Frederick Louis Gimber
149 troops present for duty equipped

111th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas McCormick Walker
191 troops present for duty equipped

THIRD BRIGADE*Brigadier-General Thomas Howard Ruger!*

1 Staff Officer

16 Band

**60th Regiment New York State
Volunteers (Ogdensburgs Regiment)***Colonel Abel Godard*

273 troops present for duty equipped

**78th Regiment New York State
Volunteers (78th Highlanders)***Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert von Hammerstein*

198 troops present for duty equipped

**102nd Regiment New York State
Volunteers (Van Buren Light Infantry)***Colonel James Crandall Lane*

230 troops present for duty equipped

**137th Regiment New York State
Volunteers***Colonel David Ireland*

423 troops present for duty equipped

**149th Regiment New York State
Volunteers (4th Onondaga Regiment)***Colonel Henry Alanson Barnum*

297 troops present for duty equipped

XII ARMY CORPS ARTILLERY BRIGADE*Lieutenant Edward D. Muhlenberg*

1 Staff Officer

**Battery M, 1st New York Light
Artillery***Lieutenant Charles E. Winegar*

(90 troops present for duty equipped)

4 pieces

**Battery E, Knap's Pennsylvania
Light Artillery***Lieutenant Charles A. Atwell*

(139 troops present for duty equipped)

6 pieces

Battery F, 4th United States Artillery*Lieutenant Sylvanus Tunning Rugg*

(89 troops present for duty equipped)

6 pieces

Battery K, 5th United States Artillery*Lieutenant David H. Kinzie*

(72 troops present for duty equipped)

4 pieces

Corps Badges

The Army of the Potomac adopted simple and easily recognisable insignia as corps badges, so that commanders could readily identify their men on the march and in the field. The badges helped build *esprit de corps* and prevented inaccurate reports caused by mistaken identity.

The idea originated with General Philip Kearny in 1862 and was continued in his honour after his death. General Joseph Hooker issued the order designating the badges on March 21, 1863.

Each corps badge was a unique design, and within each corps, each division's badge had a specific colour. All 1st, 2nd, and 3rd divisions had red, white, or blue badges respectively. Any

4th division had green badges, and any 5th division, orange badges.

I Corps' badge was a circle, II Corps' a trefoil, and III Corps' a lozenge, or diamond shape. V Corps wore a Maltese cross, VI Corps a Greek cross, XI Corps a crescent, and XII Corps a five-pointed star.

The soldiers wore their badges on the tops of their caps. The original badges were of cloth. Later, officers had more elaborate badges specially made for them out of such materials as bone, coin metal, and gold. The badges also appeared on flags from corps down to brigade level, as well as on wagons, ambulances, and artillery pieces.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

THE CAVALRY CORPS

The Cavalry Corps was a formidable striking force whose power had been hidden until the spring of 1863. Union troopers suffered from an inferiority complex dating from the beginning of the war. Whereas the stereotypical southern cavalier was a plantation owner's son and a superb horseman born in the saddle, the northern trooper was a presumed industrial worker or city dweller who could barely ride.

Major-General Alfred Pleasonton, at 39, a typical cavalier, dressed elegantly and had expensive tastes. A West Point graduate, he was a shameless self-promoter who fooled his superiors, but most of his men detested him.



The total dominance of Jeb Stuart's cavalry in Virginia during the first two years of the war reinforced these stereotypes.

In fact, outside of the industrialised cities, northern people were nearly as accustomed to and familiar with horses as the rural people of the South. Their woeful performance early in the war was mostly due to poor organisation and weak leadership.

In 1861 and 1862, the Army of the Potomac's

CAVALRY CORPS

Major-General Alfred A. Pleasonton

First Division 4,239

Brigadier-General John Buford

Second Division 2,639

Brigadier-General David McMurtre Gregg

Third Division 4,081

Brigadier-General Judson Kilpatrick

CORPS HEADQUARTERS

27 Staff and Field Officers

Escort

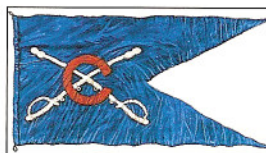
Co. I, 1st Maine Cavalry Regiment

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Henry Smith

30 troops present for duty equipped

cavalry was distributed in penny packets with far too many troopers performing headquarters escort duties or serving as couriers. Individual regiments were assigned to corps headquarters. For example, the 8th Illinois, one of the first regiments to engage the Confederate advance on July 1 at Gettysburg, was assigned to V Corps directly under the command of the Corps' leader. It could not but be overlooked by an officer with more pressing demands.

Indeed, during the formative Peninsula Campaign in the spring and summer of 1862, the brigade was the largest tactical cavalry organisation, and within the



Guidon for the Cavalry Corps Headquarters, Army of the Potomac.

brigade, units were subdivided. The Federal cavalry organisation prevented the possibility of massed cavalry action.

Even when not under the command of infantry officers, early in the war too many cavalry leaders were

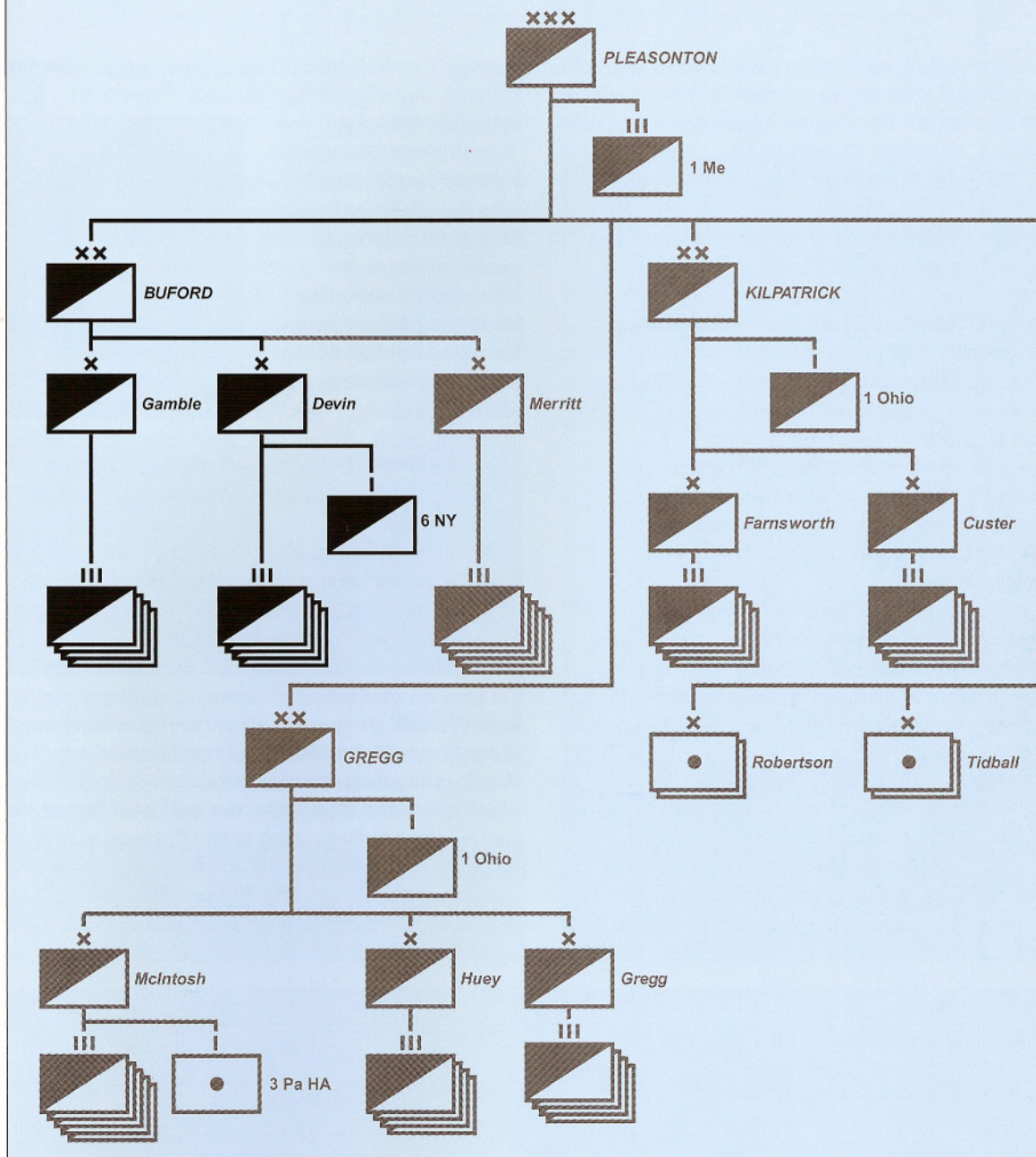
Cavalry Corps Casualties

at Gettysburg

1st July 1863

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| Cavalry killed | 91 |
| Cavalry wounded | 354 |
| Cavalry missing/captured | 407 |

THE CAVALRY CORPS - GETTYSBURG - July 1



volunteer officers belonging to the upper urban class who were well versed in the romance of the mounted arm but knew little of practical value. Many others were foreign adventurers.

When Major-General Joseph Hooker assumed army command in the winter of 1863, he found the mounted arm hopelessly over-extended along a vast perimeter around the army in a futile effort to defend against cavalry raids and guerrillas. Men and horses were worn

out by constant and ineffectual picket duties.

Hooker made the wise decision to merge the cavalry into a mounted corps. Commanding the corps was Major-General Alfred Pleasonton, a dandified cavalry officer in the classic tradition. His swagger may have instilled confidence, which was something badly needed by the troopers in the Army of the Potomac. Hooker's reform brought about the renaissance of the Federal cavalry.

Cavalry Corps - 1st Division

Following on from Hooker's cavalry reorganisation, Brigadier-General John Buford's 1st Division initially operated as a cohesive unit during the Chancellorsville Campaign. Here it had taken part in Brigadier-General George Stoneman's ill-advised cavalry raid.

At the Battle of Brandy Station on June 9, 1863, the Division avoided most of the swirling action and passively remained on the defensive. It was in much better form during the combats at the Blue Ridge passes. Here it contested Stuart's cavalry in an effort to discover Lee's line of march.

The Division departed Aldie, Virginia on June 23. Entering Pennsylvania six days later, Buford predicted, "Within forty-eight hours the concentration of both armies will take place upon some field within view and a great battle will be fought."

On the basis that the 1st Division was his most reliable, best led unit, Major-General Pleasonton chose it to guard the army's left flank, the post of honour closest to the enemy and thus most likely to first encounter the Confederates. On June 29 Gamble's

Brigadier-General John Buford, 37, was a brilliant cavalryman who led from the front. One of a long line of career soldiers, he attended West Point. He drove himself so hard that he died of exhaustion shortly after Gettysburg.



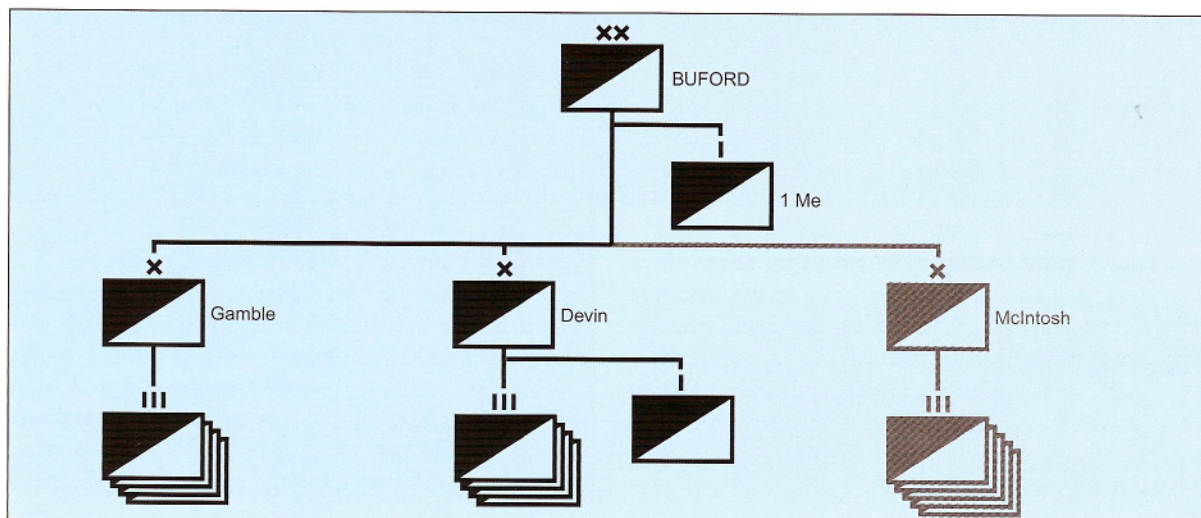
DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS 4 Staff and Field Officers

Escort
Co. I, 1st Maine Cavalry Regiment
Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Henry Smith
30 troops present for duty equipped

1st DIVISION *Brigadier-General John Buford*

1st Brigade 1,600
2nd Brigade 1,148
Reserve Brigade 1,321

and Devin's Brigades were twelve miles from Gettysburg with the Reserve Brigade detached. That evening Buford's pickets had a brush with Confederate infantry. Around 1100 hours the next day, Buford led his Division into Gettysburg to find the town in "a terrible state of excitement" because of the Confederate presence. Convinced that the rebels would return, Buford deployed his Division to picket the roads leading to Gettysburg.



Cavalry Corps - 1st Division - 1st Brigade

The units composing Colonel William Gamble's 1st Cavalry Brigade had an effective strength equivalent to only three regiments. Because only four companies of the 12th Illinois and six companies of the 3rd Indiana were present, Colonel George Chapman assumed command of both units.

The Brigade fought with distinction during a series of cavalry combats along the Blue Ridge Mountain passes. On June 21, outside Upperville, Virginia, the Brigade encountered Confederate cavalry. Gamble reported that the Brigade "came on rapidly at a gallop; formed in line; charged up to the enemy's five guns amid a shower of shells, shrapnel, and case shot" and drove the gunners from their pieces. When opposing cavalry counter-attacked, a hack and thrust melee ensued. Outnumbered, the Brigade retired to a stone wall where it repulsed "the repeated charges of the enemy by well-directed carbine and pistol firing."

These were classic cavalry tactics adapted to the broken terrain of North America. Gamble's troopers showed themselves equally adept at mounted and dismounted combat.

When the Brigade arrived in Gettysburg on June 30, it marched west out the Chambersburg Pike. General Buford had specified that Gamble choose a position farther west than the Lutheran Seminary. Coming to the crest of McPherson's Ridge, Gamble saw com-

manding fields of fire, concealment in the woods, and shelter around the farmhouse and barn. He resolved to camp here and establish pickets farther west.

8th Cavalry Regiment Illinois Volunteers

Major John Lourie Beveridge

470 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. A thru M.

12th Cavalry Regiment Illinois Volunteers

Colonel George Henry Chapman

233 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. E and F and H and I.

3rd Regiment Indiana Cavalry (45th Volunteers)

Colonel George Henry Chapman

313 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. A thru F.

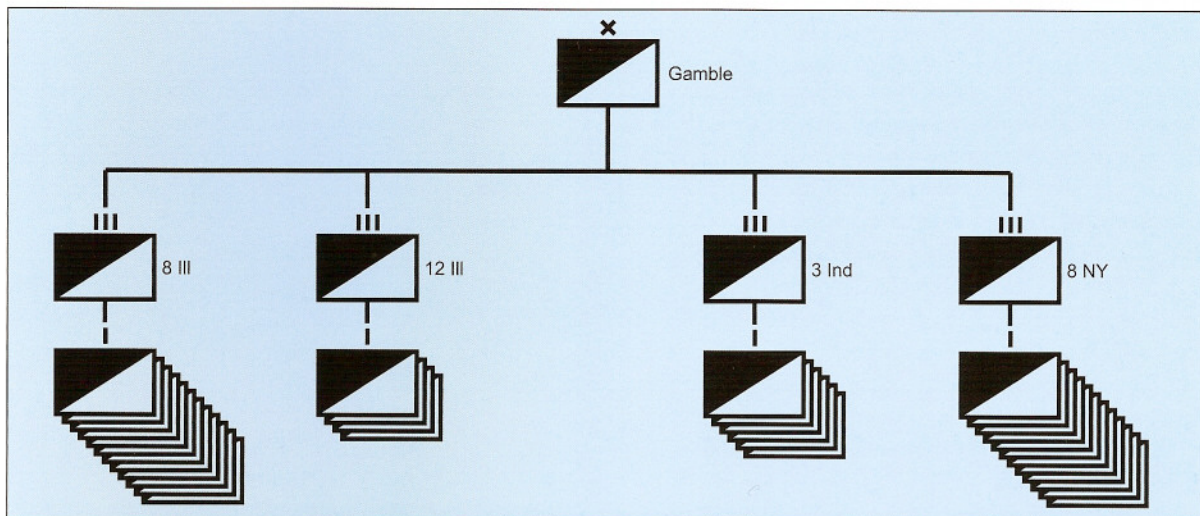
8th New York Volunteer Cavalry Regiment

Lieutenant-Colonel William Lester Markell

580 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. A thru M.

FIRST BRIGADE
Colonel William Gamble
4 Staff and Field Officers



Cavalry Corps - 1st Division - 2nd Brigade

Colonel Thomas Devin led the 2nd Cavalry Brigade for the first time into battle at Chancellorsville. Previously Devin had moulded the 6th New York Cavalry into a well-drilled, efficient unit. The 2nd Brigade was the only mounted unit Hooker retained with his main army. It screened the Union flank march into the Wilderness and then distinguished itself during the battle itself. At one point it even counter-attacked Stonewall Jackson's victorious soldiers who had broken through XI Corps. It lost 12 killed, 54 wounded and 134 missing, unheard of casualties for a cavalry brigade.

The Brigade and its commander enjoyed a hard-hitting reputation and Devin himself was a favourite of divisional commander Buford.

The 2nd Brigade camped in the fields to the north of Gettysburg on June 30. It sent patrols out in an arc running from the Mummasburg Road to the Hunterstown Road and established pickets facing along a perimeter extending from northeast to northwest of the town.

SECOND BRIGADE

Colonel Thomas C. Devin
5 Staff and Field Officers

Escort

Co. L, 6th New York Volunteer Cavalry Regiment

Captain William Thompson
35 troops present for duty equipped

6th New York Volunteer Cavalry Regiment

Major William Elliott Beardsley
218 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. B and C, E, G, I and M.

9th New York Volunteer Cavalry Regiment

Colonel William Sackett
367 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. A thru M.

17th Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry (162nd Volunteers)

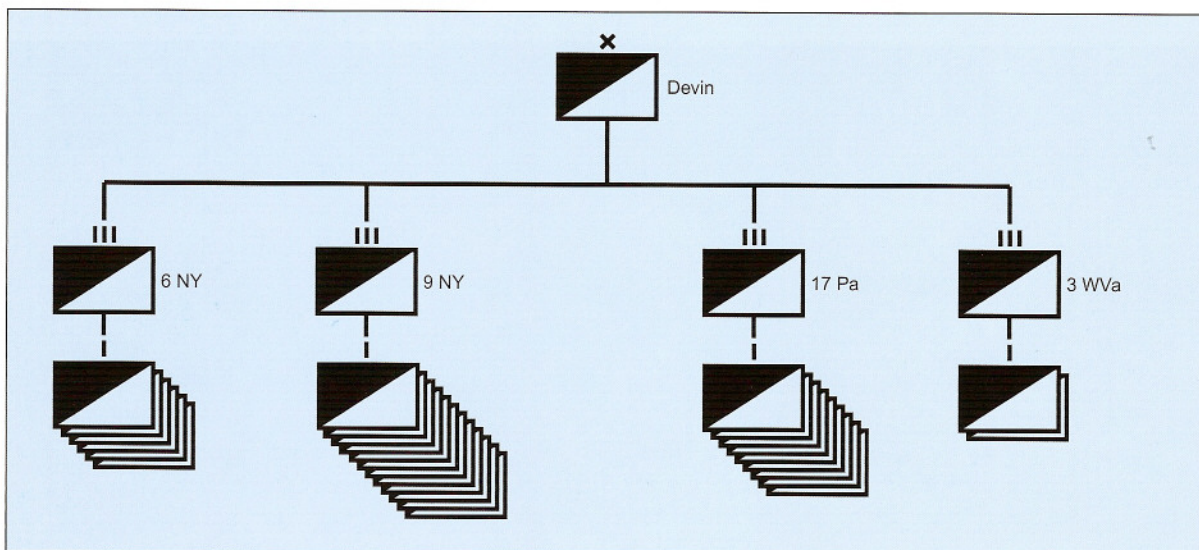
Colonel Josiah Holcomb Kellogg
464 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. A thru C, E thru G, I, L and M.

3rd Regiment West Virginia Cavalry

Captain Seymour Beach Conger
59 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. A and C.



Cavalry Corps - 1st Division - Reserve Brigade

The Reserve Brigade considered itself the elite unit in the Federal cavalry corps by virtue of the fact that it comprised the only regular cavalry units in the Army of the Potomac.

Brigaded with the 6th Pennsylvania, it had fought hard at the Battle of Brandy Station under the command of a major, losing 280 men. However, this figure included 151 troopers missing or captured. A different major led the Brigade during the engagements around Upperville, where it suffered 63 casualties, two-thirds of whom were missing or captured.

On June 22, Brigadier-General Pleasonton made a request to army headquarters: "It is necessary to have a good commander for the regular brigade of cavalry, and I earnestly recommend Capt. Wesley Merritt to be made a brigadier-general for that purpose. He has all the qualifications for it, and has distinguished himself by his gallantry and daring. Give me good commanders and I will give you good results."

Accordingly, on June 28 Merritt received the command and the next day became a general. Until this point the largest force he had led in battle was 50 men.

On June 30 and July 1, the Reserve Brigade engaged in "picketing, scouting, and patrolling" the roads through the mountains around Mechanicsburg, Maryland, 18 miles southwest of Gettysburg.

RESERVE BRIGADE
Brigadier-General Wesley Merritt
4 Staff and Field Officers

6th Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiment (70th Volunteers)

Major James Henry Haseltine

242 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. A thru D, F thru H and K thru M.

1st United States Cavalry Regiment

Captain Richard S.C. Lord

362 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. B and C, E, G, I and M.

2nd United States Cavalry Regiment

Captain Theophilus Francis Rodenbough

407 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. A thru M.

9th New York Cavalry Regiment 5th United States Cavalry Regiment

Captain Julius Wilmot Mason

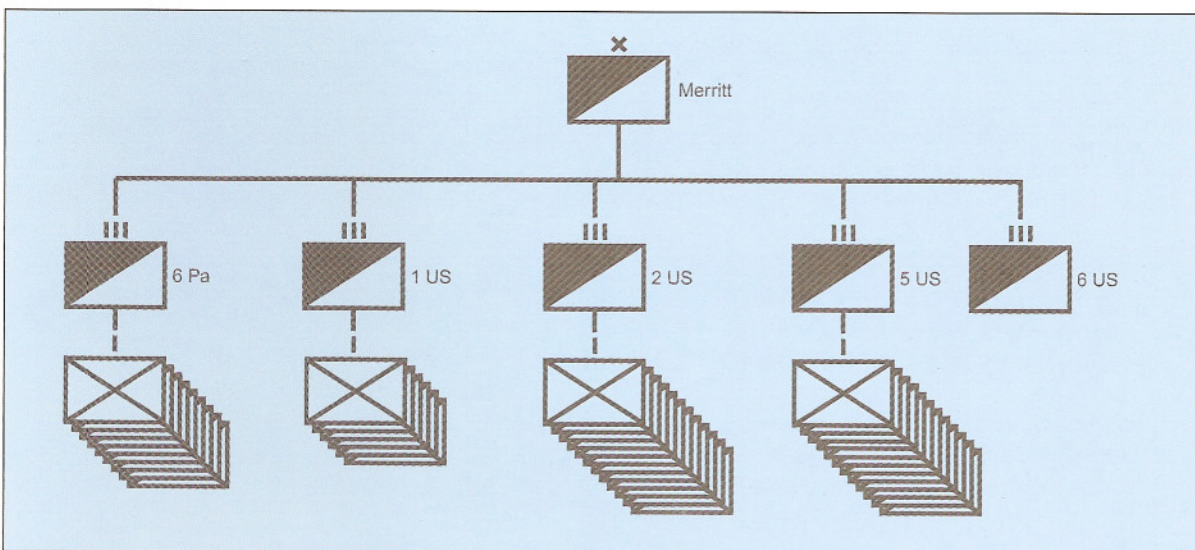
306 troops present for duty equipped

Cos. A thru M.

9th New York Cavalry Regiment 6th United States Cavalry Regiment

Major Samuel H. Starr

Not at Gettysburg



Cavalry Corps - 2nd Division

Following Hooker's reorganisation of the cavalry, in February 1863, Brigadier-General David Gregg ascended to command of the Cavalry Corps' 2nd Division. Gregg had impressed his superiors the previous year as a colonel of the 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry. He impressed his Division with his combination of ability and self-control.

The Division took part in Brigadier-General Stoneman's cavalry raid during the Chancellorsville Campaign. It fought at the June 9, 1863 Battle of Brandy Station. Here it engaged in repeated charges for over 90 minutes.

However, Gregg committed his units piecemeal and they were eventually repulsed. The Division lost four officers and 21 men killed, 14 officers and 88 men

2nd DIVISION

Brigadier-General David McMurtie Gregg

1st Brigade 1,603

2nd Brigade 1,436

3rd Brigade 1,263

DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS

3 Staff and Field Officers

Escort

Co. A, 1st Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry

Captain Noah Jones

37 troops present for duty equipped



Brigadier-General David McMurtie Gregg, 30, avoided the spotlight, unusual behaviour for a cavalier. The West Point-educated career soldier was admired by all for his courage and skill.

FIRST BRIGADE

Colonel John B. McIntosh

7 Staff and Field Officers

12 Band

1st Maryland Regiment of Cavalry

Lieutenant-Colonel James Monroe Deems

285 troops present for duty equipped

1st Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Cavalry

Lieutenant-Colonel Greely Stevenson Curtis

292 troops present for duty equipped

Detached to right flank

Purnell Legion (Maryland)

Captain Robert Emmet Duvall

66 troops present for duty equipped

1st New Jersey Regiment of Cavalry (16th Volunteers)

Major Myron Holley Beaumont

199 troops present for duty equipped

1st Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry (44th Volunteers)

Colonel John P. Taylor

355 troops present for duty equipped

3rd Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry (60th Volunteers)

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward S. Jones

335 troops present for duty equipped

3rd Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery (152nd Volunteers)

Captain William D. Rank

52 troops present for duty equipped

Section with 2 pieces.

SECOND BRIGADE

Colonel Pennock Huey

1 Staff Officer

(Brigade at Westminster - not present at Gettysburg)

2nd New York Volunteer Cavalry Regiment

Lieutenant-Colonel Otto Harhaus

264 troops present for duty equipped

4th New York Volunteer Cavalry Regiment

Lieutenant-Colonel Augustus Pruyn

298 troops present for duty equipped

6th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry

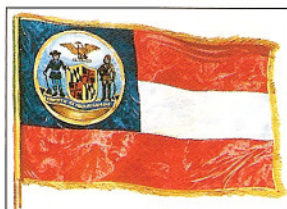
Major William Stedman

482 troops present for duty equipped

8th Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry (89th Volunteers)

Captain William A. Corrie

391 troops present for duty equipped



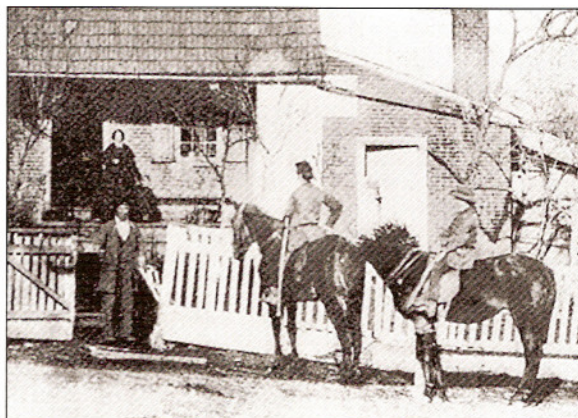
Flag of Company E,
1st Maryland Regiment
of Cavalry.

Cavalry Scouts: Buford's cavalry performed the classic light cavalry duties of posting pickets and mounting patrols to detect the enemy's presence. While the Army of the Potomac was on the move they also screened the march of the Federal infantry.

wounded, and four officers and 197 men captured or missing. This was the highest Federal loss among the Divisions engaged.

The Division underwent a comprehensive reorganization after Brandy Station. Thereafter, it fought in the sharply-contested actions along the passes through the Blue Ridge during Lee's march north, most notably including Aldie on June 17 and Upperville four days later. At Brandy Station and during the combats along the Blue Ridge, the Division demonstrated its increasing prowess.

July 1 found the Division in aimless march and counter-march 25 miles east of Gettysburg.



THIRD BRIGADE

Colonel J. Irvin Gregg

8 Staff and Field Officers

1st Maine Cavalry Regiment

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Henry Smith

315 troops present for duty equipped

10th New York Volunteer Cavalry Regiment

Major Mathew Henry Avery

333 troops present for duty equipped

4th Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry (64th Volunteers)

Lieutenant-Colonel William Emile Doster

258 troops present for duty equipped

16th Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry (161st Volunteers)

Lieutenant-Colonel John Kincaid Robison

349 troops present for duty equipped

Cavalry Corps - 3rd Division

On June 28, 1863, General Pleasonton's Cavalry Corps was reinforced by the 3rd Cavalry Division. To command the Division Pleasonton selected Brigadier-General Judson Kilpatrick.

Kilpatrick was a renowned fighter who possessed questionable tactical acumen. An ardent believer in the power of a mounted charge, he had flung units into suicidal charges in the past and would do so again at Gettysburg. During the battles along the Blue Ridge, the brigade under Kilpatrick's Brigade command performed well. Pleasonton reported, "I never saw the troops behave better...very many charges were made,

3rd DIVISION

Brigadier-General Judson Kilpatrick

1st Brigade 1,925

2nd Brigade 1,934

DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS

3 Staff and Field Officers

Escort

Co. C, 1st Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry

Captain Samuel N. Stanford

41 troops present for duty equipped

and the saber used freely, but always with great advantage to us."

Units of the 3rd Cavalry Division engaged Stuart's cavalry on June 30 in Hanover, Pennsylvania. The aggressive Federal horse drove the rebels from the town at slight cost and captured a battle flag and 47 men including a lieutenant-colonel. Two days later the Division arrived at Gettysburg.

FIRST BRIGADE

Brigadier-General Elon John Farnsworth

1 Staff Officer

5th New York Volunteer Cavalry Regiment

Major John Hammond

420 troops present for duty equipped

18th Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry (163rd Volunteers)

Lieutenant-Colonel William Penn Brinton

509 troops present for duty equipped

1st Vermont Cavalry Regiment

Lieutenant-Colonel Addison Webster Preston

600 troops present for duty equipped

1st Regiment West Virginia Cavalry

Colonel Nathaniel Pendleton Richmond

395 troops present for duty equipped

SECOND BRIGADE

(The Michigan Brigade)

Brigadier-General George Armstrong Custer

1 Staff Officer

1st Regiment Michigan Cavalry

Colonel Charles H. Town

427 troops present for duty equipped

5th Regiment Michigan Cavalry

Colonel Russell Alexander Alger

646 troops present for duty equipped

6th Regiment Michigan Cavalry

Colonel George Gray

477 troops present for duty equipped

7th Regiment Michigan Cavalry

Colonel William D'Alton Mann

383 troops present for duty equipped

Cavalry Corps - Horse Artillery

In contrast to the field artillery in which gunners either walked alongside their pieces or rode on the caissons and limbers, all personnel in the horse artillery were mounted. The horse artillery was intended to support the cavalry. Because cavalry most frequently engaged in patrol and outpost skirmishing, authorities decided that the horse artillery could render the best support by being equipped with ordnance capable of accurate, long-range fire.

Thus, the two brigades of Federal horse artillery that served in the Gettysburg Campaign were equipped with 44 3-inch rifled guns. The gun weighed 820 pounds. At extreme elevation, these 'ordnance rifles' could fire up to two miles. The rifles could fire solid shot, shell, case shot, and canister. Chief of Artillery General Hunt disliked the ordnance rifles, calling them "the feeblest in the world."

The entire Army of the Potomac from its head down

was making command and organisational changes during the march to intercept Lee's army. This necessarily caused delay and confusion.

For example, on June 29, Captain James Robertson's 1st Brigade, Horse Artillery detached two batteries to support the new 3rd Cavalry Division. Then, after it had marched two miles, it was joined by the 9th Michigan Battery.

Henceforth, the Michigan Battery formed part of Robertson's command. This hardly left time for Robertson to absorb the new battery within his Brigade before meeting the enemy. The 1st Brigade marched to Taneytown, Maryland on June 30. At 2330 hours on July 1, it began its march to Gettysburg.

The batteries of the 2nd Brigade endured "long and fatiguing" marches on the way to Gettysburg. Lieutenant Calif's Battery A, 2nd U.S. Artillery, rode through Emmitsburg, Maryland to Gettysburg on June 30. It took position west of the town and would be the first Federal battery to engage the enemy on July 1.

FIRST HORSE ARTILLERY BRIGADE

Captain James M. Robertson

2 Staff and Field Officers

9th Michigan Battery

Captain Jabez J. Daniels

(111 troops present for duty equipped)

6 pieces

6th New York Battery

Captain Joseph William Martin

(103 troops present for duty equipped)

6 pieces

Batteries B and L

2nd United States Artillery

Lieutenant Edward Heaton

(99 troops present for duty equipped)

6 pieces

Battery M

2nd United States Artillery

*Lieutenant Alexander Cummings McWhorter
Pennington, Jr.*

(117 troops present for duty equipped)

6 pieces

Battery E

4th United States Artillery

Lieutenant Samuel Sherer Elder

(61 troops present for duty equipped)

4 pieces

SECOND HORSE ARTILLERY BRIGADE

Captain John C. Tidball

2 Staff and Field Officers

Batteries E and G

1st United States Artillery

Captain Alanson Merwin Randol

(85 troops present for duty equipped)

4 pieces

Battery K

1st United States Artillery

Captain William Montrose Graham

(114 troops present for duty equipped)

6 pieces

Battery A

2nd United States Artillery

Lieutenant John Haskell Calef

(75 troops present for duty equipped)

6 3-inch rifled guns

(in action at Gettysburg July 1)

Battery C

3rd United States Artillery

Lieutenant William D. Fuller

(142 troops present for duty equipped)

6 pieces

With Huey's Cavalry Brigade at Westminster
- not at Gettysburg.

THE CAVALRY BATTLE

July 1 - 0800 - 1030 hrs

Delaying Action

On the night of June 30, General John Buford was convinced a battle loomed. He told his subordinate, General Devin, "They will attack you in the morning and they will come booming - skirmishers three deep. You will have to fight like the devil to hold your own until support arrives."

The Union troopers established a picket chain north and west of Gettysburg. The first contact came when a patrol of the 17th Pennsylvania detected rebels coming along the Carlisle Road. Sometime later, around 0730 hours, a lieutenant in the 8th Illinois fired at a mounted officer leading a Confederate column toward the Marsh Creek bridge on the Chambersburg Pike. This wrongly became known as the battle's first shot.

Initially, a full squadron supported the picket. Over

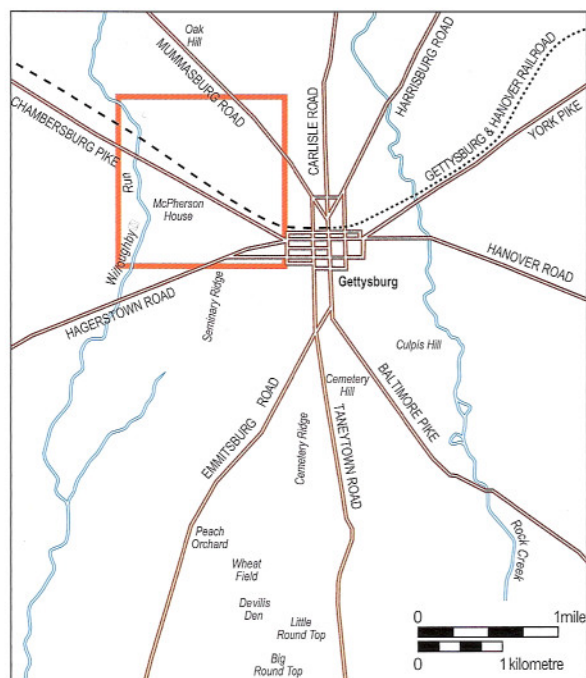
time, three more squadrons came forward. Their resistance forced Heth's Confederates to deploy and delayed their advance for thirty valuable minutes. This gave Buford time to prepare a defensive line along McPherson's Ridge.

The great advantage the Federal troopers enjoyed was their breech-loading carbines. Contrary to popular myth, these were not the seven-shot Spencers, which had only just entered mass production and were not yet widely distributed. Rather they were an assortment of single-shot models, mostly Sharps but including Burnside's, Merrills, and Gallaghers. They could be loaded faster than an infantry musket and more importantly, could be loaded while the trooper knelt or lay down. This allowed the troopers to remain under cover while loading and firing. In addition, the cavalrymen had revolvers, mostly Colt army models.

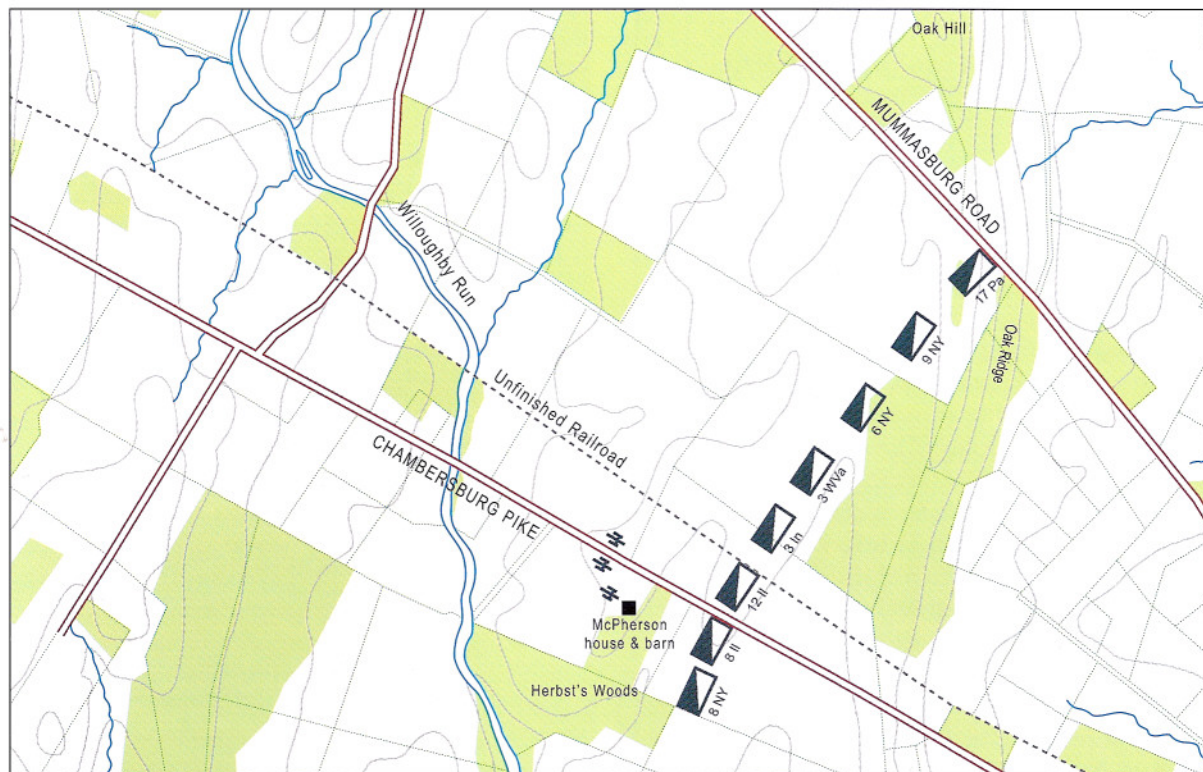
By 0800 hours the last advance cavalry pickets had been driven from the west side of Willoughby Run. According to Gamble's report, "our skirmishers, fighting under cover of trees and fences...did good execution, and retarded the progress of the enemy as much as could possibly be expected." An Indiana trooper described this phase of the combat, "We held them a long time, but finally we had to go, and when we came back across the bridge we found the artillery and men dismounted, all in one long line."

This line comprised eight dismounted regiments. It occupied a position along the crest from behind Herbst's Woods to the Mummasburg Road. Here the troopers had open fields of fire facing the direction of the Confederate advance. Initially this line numbered about 1,650 troopers. Once the outlying pickets and patrols joined, it swelled to about 2,000. Their skirmishers moved downslope toward Willoughby Run.

Supporting this line were six 3-inch rifles belonging to Battery A, 2nd U.S. Artillery. In order to exaggerate his



| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|------|------|------|------|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 0800 hrs | 0900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 |
| pages 23-26 | | | | | 27-29 & 71-75 | | | | | |



force, Buford ordered the guns dispersed by section. Two sections deployed on either side of the Chambersburg Pike and the third section took station near the fringe of Herbst's Woods. By 0800 hours they were under bombardment from twelve Confederate guns.

The two brigades Heth committed to the fight outnumbered Buford's men by three to two. The Confederates had an artillery advantage of two to one. As Buford described in his after-action report, "The two lines soon became hotly engaged, we having the advantage of position, he of numbers."

For about two hours, the Federal troopers skilfully resisted the advance of Archer on the south side of the Chambersburg Pike and Davis on the north side. Buford did not become so involved in the fighting as to forget that the light cavalryman's primary duty was to provide intelligence to his superior. Even before being relieved by Reynolds' infantry, Buford had informed Meade that rebels were advancing from Heidlersburg and Chambersburg and "I am positive that the whole of A.P. Hill's force is advancing."

Upon being relieved by the infantry, Gamble's 1st Brigade secured the left flank of I Corps. Here their

0800 hours - Gamble's and Devin's Brigades of Buford's Division form a dismounted battleline between the Chambersburg Pike and the Mummasburg Road to oppose the Confederate advance. The Federal cavalry troopers hold this line until relieved by Wadsworth's Division at about 1030 hours.

aggressive tactics occupied the attention of an entire Confederate brigade. Gamble was justifiably proud of his troopers. He reported, "This brigade had the honour to commence the fight in the morning and close it in the evening." Meanwhile Devin's 2nd Brigade moved to support its pickets who had detected Early's advance from Heidlersburg. Later, it helped fend off Confederate patrols which were scouting the high ground south of Gettysburg. To complete its busy day, the Brigade then moved to the army's extreme left.

The Federal troopers had conducted a classic delaying action. It had taken Archer and Davis two and one-half hours to advance two miles from Marsh Creek to Willoughby Run. Buford's Division had lost about 100 men while Battery A, 2nd U.S. Artillery suffered ten casualties.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|------|------|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 0800 hrs | 0900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 |
| pages 23-26 | | | 27-29 & 71-75 | | | | | | | |

The Artillery Reserve

The Artillery Reserve came into existence when McClellan first organized the army in spring of 1862. The idea was that this force would serve as a central reserve for the entire army.

After the Battle of Antietam in September 1862, blame casters identified the Artillery Reserve as the culprit in the failure to support the infantry with adequate artillery. The Battle of Chancellorsville had seen an inept utilisation of the Federal artillery. Tied to the coattails of infantry generals, numerous batteries had sat idle while the battle raged. To try to improve efficiency, on May 12, 1863, the army adopted the artillery brigade organization. The Artillery Reserve was doubled to five brigades composing 118 guns.

Unlike the typical organization that tried to unite a Regular U.S. battery with a group of volunteer batteries, in the Artillery Reserve all of the Regular batteries were in the 1st Regular Brigade. The other four brigades were exclusively volunteer outfits.

For the Gettysburg Campaign, the Artillery Reserve received a new leader, Brigadier-General Robert Tyler. Tyler was a professional artilleryman who had begun the war aboard a relief ship outside of Charleston harbor. From its decks he had seen the shelling of Fort Sumter.

Thereafter, Tyler spent most of the war commanding siege guns in the Washington defences. He had entered the field to command McClellan's siege train during the Peninsula Campaign. After another stint in Washington and a promotion to Brigadier-General, he returned to the field for the Fredericksburg Campaign.

Provost Guard

Co. C

32nd Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry

Captain Josiah C. Fuller

45 troops present for duty equipped

Ammunition Train Guard

4th New Jersey Volunteer Infantry Regiment

Major Charles Ewing

273 troops present for duty equipped

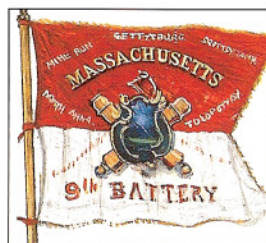
Cos. B, D thru G, I and K.

THE ARTILLERY RESERVE

Brigadier-General Robert O. Tyler

46 Staff and Field Officers

11 Ordnance Detachment



Flag of the 9th Massachusetts Light Artillery.

Here he saw his first real field action when he supervised the Union gun line atop the Stafford Heights.

The tactical concept underlying the Artillery Reserve was that by retaining it under central control, Tyler and Hunt could rush a formidable firepower to critical points. Attached to the Artillery Reserve was a large ammunition train. This served as a mobile ammunition depot for all of the army's guns. Seven companies of the 4th New Jersey guarded the train. At a pinch, they

FIRST REGULAR BRIGADE

Captain Dunbar R. Ransom

2 Staff and Field Officers

Battery H, 1st United States Artillery

Lieutenant Chandler Price Eakin

(129 troops present for duty equipped)

6 pieces

Batteries F and K

3rd United States Artillery

Lieutenant John Graham Turnbull

(115 troops present for duty equipped)

6 pieces

Battery C, 4th United States Artillery

Lieutenant Evan Thomas

(95 troops present for duty equipped)

6 pieces

Battery C, 5th United States Artillery

Lieutenant Gulian Verplanck Weir

(104 troops present for duty equipped)

6 pieces

FIRST VOLUNTEER BRIGADE

Lieutenant-Colonel Freeman McGilvery
2 Staff and Field Officers

5th Battery, Massachusetts Light Artillery
(10th New York Battery attached)

Captain Charles Appleton Phillips
(104 troops present for duty equipped)
6 pieces

9th Battery

Massachusetts Light Artillery
Captain John Bigelow
(104 troops present for duty equipped)
6 pieces

15th Battery, New York Light Artillery

Captain Patrick Hart
(70 troops present for duty equipped)
4 pieces

Batteries C and F

Pennsylvania Independent Light Artillery
Captain James Thompson
(105 troops present for duty equipped)
6 pieces

THIRD VOLUNTEER BRIGADE

Captain James F. Huntington
2 Staff and Field Officers

1st Battery, New Hampshire Light Artillery

Captain Frederick Mason Edgell
(86 troops present for duty equipped)
4 pieces

Battery H., 1st Ohio Light Artillery

Lieutenant George W. Norton
(99 troops present for duty equipped)
6 pieces

Batteries F and G

1st Pennsylvania Light Artillery
Captain Robert Bruce Ricketts
(144 troops present for duty equipped)
6 pieces

Battery C, West Virginia Light Artillery

Captain Wallace Hill
(100 troops present for duty equipped)
4 pieces

could enter line of battle or form a provost line to intercept stragglers.

July 1 found the Artillery Reserve at army headquarters in Taneytown, Maryland.

SECOND VOLUNTEER BRIGADE

Captain Elijah D. Taft
2 Staff and Field Officers

Battery B, 1st Connecticut Heavy Artillery

Captain Albert F. Brooker
(110 troops present for duty equipped)
4 pieces - At Westminster

Battery M, 1st Connecticut Heavy Artillery

Captain Franklin A. Pratt
(110 troops present for duty equipped)
4 pieces - At Westminster

2nd Battery, Connecticut Light Artillery

Captain John William Sterling
(93 troops present for duty equipped)
6 pieces

5th Battery, New York Light Artillery

Captain Elijah D. Taft
(146 troops present for duty equipped)
6 pieces

FOURTH VOLUNTEER BRIGADE

Captain Robert H. Fitzhugh
2 Staff and Field Officers

Battery F, 6th Maine Light Artillery

Lieutenant Edwin Barlow Dow
(87 troops present for duty equipped)
4 pieces

Battery A, Maryland Light Artillery

Captain James H. Rigby
(106 troops present for duty equipped)
6 pieces

1st Battery, New Jersey Light Artillery

Lieutenant Augustin N. Parsons
(98 troops present for duty equipped)
6 pieces

Battery G, 1st New York Light Artillery

Captain Nelson Ames
(84 troops present for duty equipped)
6 pieces

Battery K, 1st New York Light Artillery

Captain Robert Hughes Fitzhugh
(122 troops present for duty equipped)
6 pieces

WARGAMING GETTYSBURG - DAY 1

To fight a well-known battle such as Gettysburg with historical miniatures on a tabletop presents a considerable challenge. Students of the battle recognise the grand tactical errors that the rival commanders committed and are unlikely to repeat them. If given free play, a Confederate player, unlike Heth, will probably put in every man to overwhelm the outnumbered Union cavalry, by-pass opposition where necessary, and speed to capture the vital high ground south of Gettysburg.

A Federal player will not deliberately act like Barlow and advance onto the plain north of Gettysburg and leave a flank dangling so that Early can attack and crush it. Unless one plays an historically naive opponent, it is very difficult to duplicate the conditions, the fog of war, that plagued the generals on July 1.

July 1 was an 'encounter' battle. Neither side knew what they opposed and what was the significant terrain that would play an important role on subsequent days. Historically, the Confederate Army fought to win the first day while the Union Army fought to preserve a position for the second and third days.

The first day is most enjoyably wargamed as a series of intense, tactical challenges. Buford versus Davis and Archer presents a classic delaying action. The defence of McPherson's Ridge by Meredith and Cutler should be a stern test of infantry tactics. On the plain north of Gettysburg, deploy the XI Corps in its historical position and see if you can better resist the onslaught of Early and Doles.

The point in all of these scenarios is to compare a player's performance with that of his historical counterpart. What can the player accomplish in an equivalent amount of time and at what cost? It can also be fun to play the same scenario twice with the gamers fighting first one side and then the other.

Gettysburg is notable as one of the few relatively open-field battles which explains the extraordinary impact of the Confederate artillery. They made full use of their long-range hitting power by occupying commanding elevations and delivering punishing enfilade fire. So, if the gamer replicates a small-sized tactical action, it might work well to incorporate off-board artillery fire. Gaming the first day at Gettysburg offers the opportunity to play skirmish and tactical battles. Leave the challenge of corps and army command for July 2 and 3.

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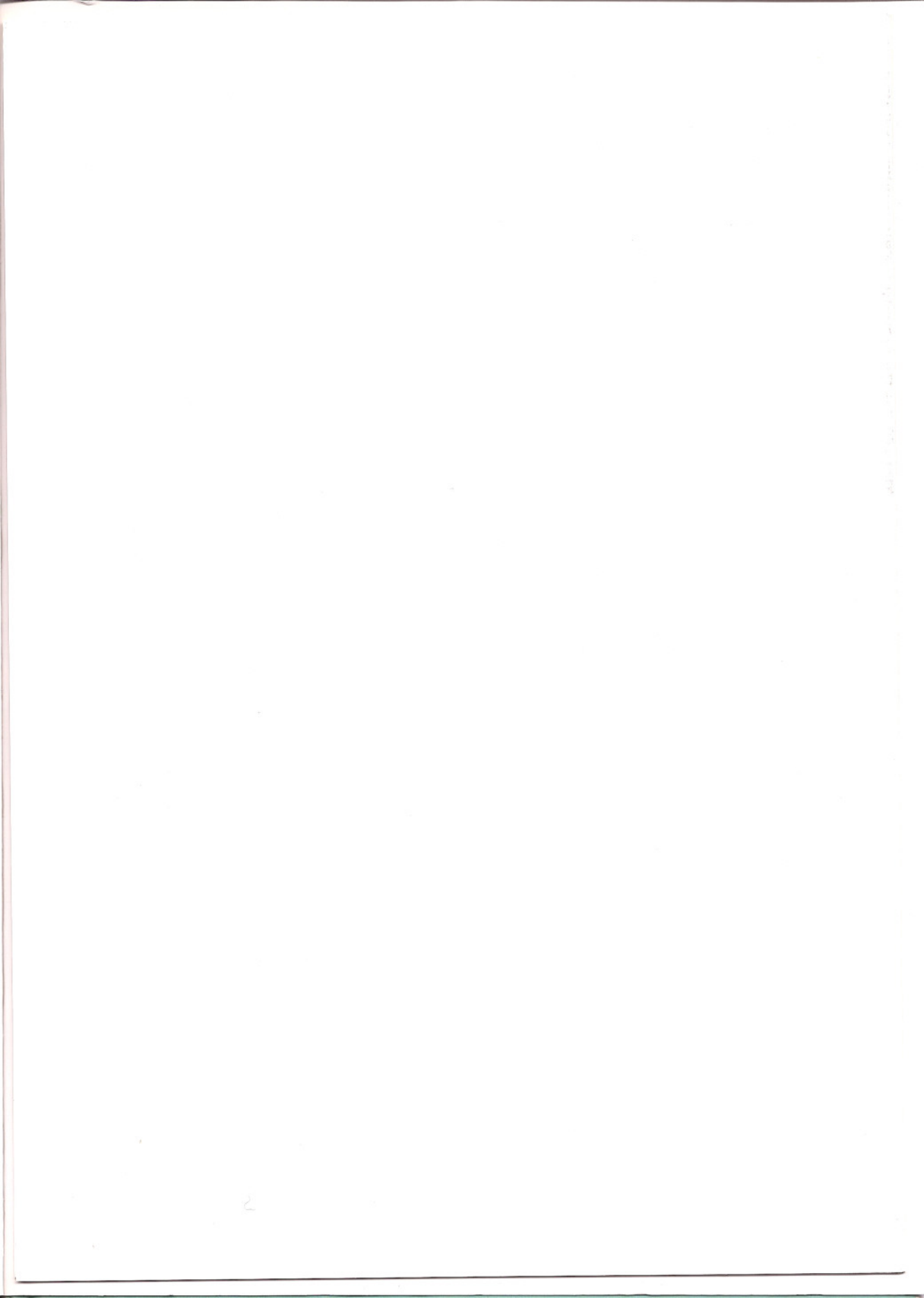
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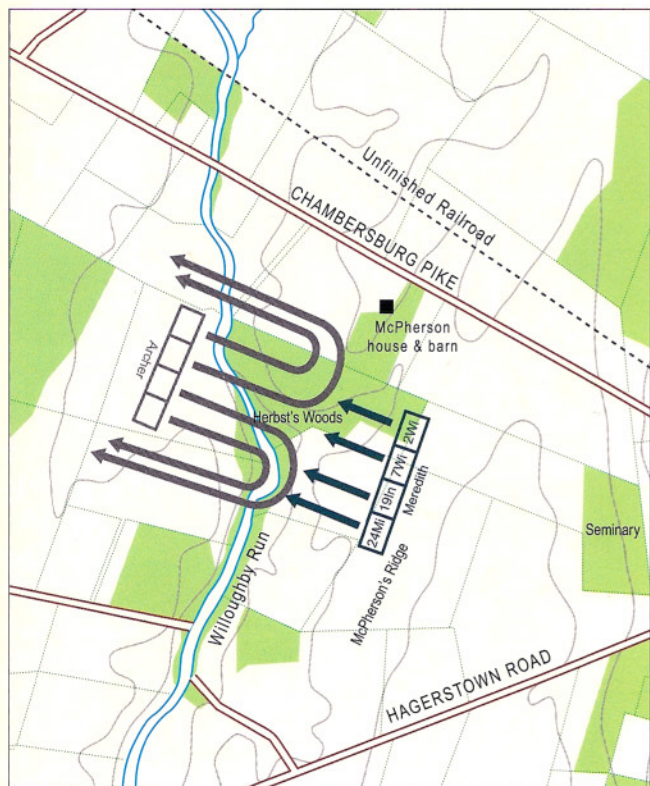
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